Trade and Industry

14 April 1978 Every Friday 40p

Us
Output per head - gross and net
Gross value added per head
Ratio of operatives to admin, tech and clerical employees
Gross value added as a proportion of gross output
Net capital expenditure as a proportion of gross value added
Census of production operating ratios
Them
Ratio of gross output to stocks
Wages and salaries per ATC
Wages and salaries per operative
Net capital expenditure per head
Wages and salaries as a proportion of gross value added

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Director Appointments

Located in the West Midlands, TI Metsec Limited, employing around 800 people, is a multi-product engineering company, based on cold roll forming, and is a member of the Tube Investments Group. Recent divisionalisation by product into self-contained business has created these top management appointments which will appeal to seasoned managers aged between 35 and 45. The positions report to a Director and General Manager and carry salaries which will be attractive to those currently earning at least £7,500 p.a. A productivity bonus, company car and a range of TI Group benefits are available, and career development prospects are excellent.

MARKETING/SALES DIRECTOR . . .

. . . to control and develop the Metal Sections Division's marketing and sales activities to achieve planned growth and profit objectives. Existing outlets for sections and manipulated components are to the transportation, general engineering and domestic appliances industries, and a key task will be to identify new product and market opportunities. Extensive industrial and marketing experience, which must have included field sales management, is called for.

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR . . .

. . . to co-ordinate the technical, engineering and quality control functions of the Metal Sections Division. Key tasks will be to identify and introduce technological innovations and to provide technical liaison services to customers. A forward looking, professionally qualified engineer with successful design management or research and development experience in cold roll forming and/or presswork, together with proven man management ability, is sought.

MANUFACTURING DIRECTOR . . .

. . . to co-ordinate all manufacturing and related activities within the Building Products Division, and to develop these resources in line with technological innovations and market demands. The Division's existing product range includes open web beams, purlins, ceiling and painted strip sections. Successful production management experience involving high volume cold roll forming processes, metal fabrication and assembly, is desirable.

Please write with relevant details to: F. W. Shaw, Personnel Director, TI Metsec Limited, Broadwell Works, Birmingham Road, Oldbury, Warley, West Midlands, B69 4HE.

METSEC

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National Oil Corporation

Deputy Chairman

Full or Part-Time

The Secretary of State for Energy is to appoint to the British National Oil Corporation, on a full or part-time basis, a Deputy Chairman.

Basic requirements are a proven record of success at the highest level in industry or commerce and a strong desire and capability to undertake a strategic role in the continued successful development of this major public corporation operating in the oil sector. Candidates with extensive experience in the oil or oil related industries will be preferred.

Salary for a full-time appointment will be within the range £24,000 to £30,000 p.a., or pro rata for a part-time appointment.

The Secretary of State will be glad to consider candidates drawn to his attention by means of nomination, as well as direct applications.

Applicants, or those wishing to make nominations, should write no later than 28 April 1978, in the first place to:

Sir Jack Rampton KCB,
Permanent Under Secretary of State,
Department of Energy,
Thames House South, Millbank,
London, SW1P 4QJ.
Telephone:
Direct Line 01-211 4391
Switchboard 01-211 3000

Department of Energy

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London SW1

To all Chairmen and Managing Directors

The following executives are seeking to further their careers within fields where proven experience counts and is rewarded accordingly

FINANCE

1. **Management Trainee.** MA (Hons) Cantab. Fluent French, good German, some Spanish and Italian. 2½ years' experience in major general insurance group. An intelligent and ambitious self-starter who seeks greater career development and use of his languages in a smaller more dynamic company.
Age 24 Salary £4,500+

2. **Management Accountant.** Part qualified ACMA. 13 years' experience with industrial groups. Seeking overseas contract prior to completing examination.
Age 29 Salary circa £9,000

3. **Head of Finance.** ACA, J Dip MA. Exceptionally able and successfull F/D. Having recently reconstructed the financial management and organisation of a large diversified group following 6 years in industrial management, he now seeks fresh fields to conquer.
Age 30 Salary circa £15,000

4. **Assistant Controller.** ACA, ACMA. A very able and practical technical accountant. Widely travelled with 4 years in the oil industry. Wishes to move because of severe promotion blockage within the group. Location flexible. **Age 33 Salary £9,000**

5. **Group Financing Manager.** MS (Cantab) Hons, ACA. With substantial manufacturing company experience including 30 factories and 80+selling points. A complete professional who seeks a more demanding task in the UK or USA. **Age 32 Salary £13,000**

6. **Senior Financial Executive.** ACA, BCom 1st Class. Substantial experience in the profession and some in industry. A good knowledge of takeover situations and of the financial services. He now wishes to make a career move from the profession back into commerce or industry. **Age 33 Salary £12,000**

7. **Company Secretary/Chief Accountant.** FCIS. He has international group holding company experience covering animal feed products, steel importing and general trading. **Age 33 Salary £8,000**

8. **Actuary.** BSc (Hons), FIA, ASA, FIPM. Fluent German, good French, some Italian and Spanish. With composite insurance company experience including marketing and full client relationship, especially relating to pensions. Seeking career development move leading towards general management. **Age 34 Salary £15,000**

9. **Director.** Good French and German. An experienced commodity broker with foreign exchange, merchant banking and arbitrage experience. Returning from the USA for family reasons, seeking new opportunity in London. **Age 38 Salary circa £12,000**

10. **Finance Director.** BA (International Econ), MBA (Finance). A highly capable manager of special projects in large multi-national seeking the opportunity to widen his responsibilities and experience. A high flyer.
Age 34 Salary negotiable

11. **Finance Director.** BSc, 1st Class PhD, ACCA. A highly intelligent and able senior executive with substantial experience in both Governmental and industrial financial management. T.O. 120m. Seeks career move to more demanding post with international involvement.
Age 37 Salary £15,000

12. **Financial Director – Deputy M/D.** FCA, ACMA. Good French with wide international manufacturing company experience especially in Europe. An experienced acquisition negotiator as deputy M/D. A man of considerable further potential in the higher echelons.
Age 44 Salary £15,000+

MARKETING

13. **Graduate Salesman.** BA (Hons) Oxon. Fluent French, good German. An ambitious self starter with some sales experience in Europe wishes to become an export salesman operating from a UK base. Has both enterprise and potential and a desire to use his linguistic ability. **Age 22 Salary £3,500+**

14. **Graduate/Saleswoman.** BA Hons. Fluent French and Japanese, good Korean. A mature and confident young saleswoman well suited to the artistic or prestige markets. Location flexible. **Age 22 Salary £3,500+**

15. **Marketing Analyst.** BA (Hons) Oxon. Fluent French and German, Good Italian. An impressive and numerate young executive with 2 years' experience in major capital equipment group. Seeks greater 'sharp end' selling involvement. A potential higher flyer.
Age 24 Salary £6,000+

16. **Export/Import Manager.** BA (Hons). Fluent French and German with a good practical knowledge of the French and German markets, especially in fruit and vegetables. Seeks career development and greater opportunity to use his language. Entirely flexible as to location and product. **Age 26 Salary £6,000+**

17. **Marketing Manager.** BA (Hons), MSc Management Studies. A high flyer with excellent record in consumer durables and food and drink products. He has an entrepreneural drive to widen his experience. Location flexible. **Age 28 Salary £8,000+**

18. **Admin Executive.** BA (Hons). Fluent French, good German, some Russian. An articulate and likeable civil servant who wishes to move into export marketing to use his languages more effectively. He is of impressive potential. **Age 29 Salary £5,000+**

19. **Group Product Manager.** An impressive record with the market leaders in the textile, food products and electrical goods industries. A professional who seeks greater international involvement and improved remuneration. **Age 34 Salary £10,000**

20. **Export Sales Engineer.** BSc (Hons) Mech Eng. Fluent Spanish, some French. An able engineer with design, production and export sales experience of instruments, controls and handling equipment in South America and Eastern Europe. Promotion and salary blockage.
Age 31 Salary £6,500

21. **European Marketing Manager.** BA (Hons). A successful record in toiletries, toys and food. Has controlled a substantial sales force and sold to large wholesale and retail customers. Seeking career development and increased remuneration. **Age 34 Salary £10,000**

22. **Marketing Director and Deputy M/D.** MIPM, Dip Sociology. Good French and German, impressive record in personnel development, prestige direct and 'mail-sho' ' marketing. Promotion blockage. A potential high flyer. **Age 34 Salary £14,000+**

23. **Marketing/Sales/General Manager.** Some French and Italian. An exceptionally able executive with extensive knowledge of very large wholesale and retail trading in food and consumer products. 200+ outlets. Frustrated at present group's lethargy seeks more dynamic responsibility, prepared to be very flexible.
Age 44 Salary circa £14,000

24. **Group Sales Director/GM.** BA (Hons). With substantial and successful experience in the automotive industry – including international fleet sales and franchise operations as Regional Manager. A good knowledge of Scandinavia and Africa and is good general management material. **Age 39 Salary £14,000**

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

25. **Farm Manager.** BSc Agric. With international experience in mixed stock and arable land farming. Ambitious to create capital and increase remuneration.
Age 27 Salary £5,000+

26. **Air Conditioning Mechanic.** HNC Tech. Spoken Arabic with 12 years' practical and international experience. Seeking a career development move.
Age 28 Salary £6,000+

27. **Conference/Seminar Manager.** BA (Hons). Fluent French, German, good Italian. With 5 years governmental and institutional experience in Europe.
Age 28 Salary £5,000

28. **M/D-F/D.** FCA. A tough professional Chief Executive who has successfully turned round medium sized Anglo American manufacturing company. Now seeking career development in a larger general management or financial role. **Age 33 Salary £14,000**

29. **General/Marketing Manager.** BA Hons. Good Russian. German and French. excellent record in toiletries, household products and pharmaceuticals with major group. A good knowledge of Africa.
Age 42 Salary circa £10,000

30. **General Manager/Mining Engineer.** BSc. CEng. A successful mine manager with considerable IR experience (3 500 employees). Seeking a career move because of promotion blockage and salary freeze frustration. **Age 45 Salary £10,000+**

31. **Chief Executive/Marine Consultant.** CEng, FIMarE, MCMS. Most successful as the Chief Executive of a major terminal and as a Chief Marine Superintendent. A good knowledge of Middle East, Scandinavia and Greece. Seeking career development with demanding group. **Age 45 Salary £10,000+**

32. **Chief Executive.** BSc (Econ) 1st Class, MBA Harvard. Some Italian. In addition to 5 years' successful experience as an M/D he has large international group experience for corporate planning, acquisitions, etc in products ranging from shipping and shoes to building materials. He has a first class marketing background.
Age 43 Salary £18,000

33. **Personnel Director.** MA (Industrial Relations), Dip Ed MIPM. Holding responsibility for all personnel and IR matters in major international diversified group (250,000+ personnel). Sound relationship with major unions. A top level negotiator. Seeking career move, ideally concerned with the Institutions or service industries. **Age 46 Salary £14,000+**

34. **Chief Executive.** MA (Oxon). Bilingual French with his strong marketing background, he has been most successful in products which include industrial capacitors, pumps, hand tools, automotive products and plastics. A good leader seeking greater responsibility.
Age 49 Salary £15,000

35. **Personnel Director.** CEng, FIPM. Good French, German, Italian, Spanish. With major international manufacturing group experience responsibility for industrial relations, management development and training. Location flexible. **Age 51 Salary £18,000**

36. **Production Director.** MA (Cantab), CEng, FRAeS, FIEE. Good French. Holding world wide responsibility for telecommunications network and other sophisticated equipment and transport involving £700m+ turnover and 100 000 personnel. Seeking a career move.
Age 55 Salary negotiable

NOTES
(i) All the above executives have been interviewed by us and we consider them to be high quality material in their particular range – there are several others whom space precludes.

(ii) If you require an executive of similar capability please contact me.

(iii) If you yourself feel that you match these standards and might benefit from a new opportunity please contact me in the strictest confidence and without any obligation.

Robin R. Ashelby

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Production Director
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As part of a young management team, the role will be to raise productivity and reduce manufacturing costs by motivating the work force and co-ordinating production from three plants.

Candidates, probably 32 to 45 and qualified engineers, must be experienced managers of a significant large batch production operation ideally in furniture or joinery. Familiarity with modern management techniques is essential.

Salary about £10,000 plus profit based bonus and car.

Please write to R.M. Cooper ref. JBS 60360.
MSL, 474 Royal Exchange, Manchester M2 7EJ.

Secretary/Administrator

A major container shipping company, with assets and turnover of £200m., is to appoint an Administration Manager/Assistant Secretary at its City head office. Promotion to Secretary in two years' time on retirement of the present incumbent is envisaged.

Candidates, preferred age about 40 and qualified, should have had appropriate experience in the company secretarial, legal and personnel administration fields.

Initial salary up to £8,500 – plus car and other benefits.

For further information and application form please telephone (01-629 1844 at any time) or write to G.V. Barker-Benfield ref. JBS 7921.
MSL London.

Director
Property Portfolio

to join a well-known retailing organisation (turnover £50m.) with many High Street outlets in UK and Ireland and with business developments abroad.

Accountable to the chief executive, the property director's main task will be to optimise the asset value of the company's property holdings; departmental responsibility for refurbishment and maintenance is an additional duty.

Candidates, aged 30 to 45, preferably graduates with professional qualifications, must have successful experience in commercial property business as profit-accountable executives. A sound financial background essential; experience in departmental management an advantage.

Five-figure salary negotiable; comprehensive fringe benefits; relocation assistance; London.

Please send written application and career details to Dr. E.A. Davies ref. JBS 40321. MSL London.

Managing Director

for the international company of a long established group providing a comprehensive range of specialist mechanical and electrical engineering services to the building industry. Based in London, the Managing Director will have full responsibility for the continued development of the company's profitable and rapidly expanding overseas operations. Travel abroad will be required, particularly to the Middle East.

Candidates must be able to show a successful record of commercial and general management in the construction industry, ideally in an international context and in mechanical and electrical services. An engineering qualification would be an advantage. This vacancy arises from promotion within the group.

Salary negotiable to £15,000. Car provided.

Please send relevant details to P. Hook ref. JBS 26398. MSL London.

Managing Director
South Midlands

for the British subsidiary of an international group recognised throughout the world as a leader in its field of concrete technology and products; its processes are licenced in over 25 countries. Operating autonomously over the past 12 years, the British company is pursuing a policy of expansion by product diversification, and by acquisition. There are good prospects of further advancement.

Candidates, preferably aged under 45, must have held full profit responsibility as General Managers in manufacturing industry, and have a sound background in marketing and business development.

Salary negotiable from £12,500 plus 20% bonus potential, car, pension, re-location expenses.

For further information and application form please telephone (01-629 1844 at any time) or write to G.V. Barker-Benfield ref. JBS 7947. MSL London.

General Works Manager
Site Director Designate

for a leading manufacturer of domestic appliances, all prominent in their different markets. The company, part of a major British engineering group, employs 800 people in a handsome modern plant pleasantly located in the north west.

The General Works Manager will have full responsibility for the site and its profitability. Industrial relations are sound and forward looking.

Candidates, aged 35 to 45, should have a record of successful works management in the engineering industry. They will have managed a sizable manufacturing operation, preferably using modern flow production and assembly techniques.

Salary £11,000 and car.

Please write to R.M. Cooper ref. JBS 7934.
MSL, 474 Royal Exchange, Manchester M2 7EJ.

Secretary

for THE ROYAL SCOTTISH AUTOMOBILE CLUB in Blythswood Square, Glasgow. Membership exceeds 5,000 and the Club has a significant voice in Scottish motoring, motor sport and roadway affairs.

The Secretary – a new appointment – will report to the Chief Executive and will initially develop and establish an administrative role. Longer term this will also embrace public relations, marketing and the Club's motoring interests.

Proven ability in the administration of a similar organisation plus a flair for public relations and a positive interest in motoring are essential requirements. Experience of catering and/or the licensed trade would be an advantage. Preferred age range 35 to 50.

Salary is for discussion. Car or car allowance and contributory pension/free life assurance.

Please telephone (041-226 3440 at any time) or write for information. WJ. Angus ref. JBS 7943. MSL, 14 St Vincent Place, Glasgow G1 2EU.

Trade and Industry

14 April 1978

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection

How does your firm's performance compare with that for your industry as a whole? Operating ratios based on the census of production enable you to make do-it-yourself calculations (page 94).

Trade and Industry

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Trade and Industry this week

Budget call for improved industrial performance

In his thirteenth budget statement since taking office, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey emphasised that the key to growth must lie in an improvement in Britain's industrial performance. Details of his statement on 11 April and a summary of the main changes are published below.

Reviewing Britain's economic position, Mr Healey said four years of painful and difficult decisions had now got the economy into much better balance. The current account had moved into surplus. Britain's financial position had been transformed. The year-on-year rate of inflation was well into single figures and still falling. Interest rates were far below the level of four years ago. The money supply was under firm control and there were exceptionally high reserves.

'All this is reflected in the fact that the fourth quarter of last year saw a rise of nearly 5 per cent in real personal income after tax and national insurance – the biggest quarterly rise for nearly six years.'

He pointed out, however, that this transformation in Britain's financial situation had not yet been reflected in an adequate growth of output. In consequence unemployment remained intolerably high, though it had been falling slowly since September. He stressed that it was the first purpose of his budget to encourage a level of economic activity sufficient to get unemployment moving significantly down. But like all other countries – and more than most – Britain could not isolate itself from the rest of the world. And here the outlook still left much to be desired. The chancellor explained that 1977 was a disappointing year for nearly all the world. Economic growth in the OECD area was well below the average rate obtained in the 1960s. World trade in manufactures increased only 3½ per cent compared with 9½ per cent in 1976.

The problems created by the slow growth of the world economy had been made worse by the big payments imbalances between the oil-consuming countries.

'If we are to solve this country's problems we need to take action on a world scale.' He referred to the five major problems which were now damaging the world economy – low growth, currency instability, the trend towards protectionism, over-dependence on imported energy and inadequate flows of stable long-term capital and aid from the surplus countries to countries in deficit, including many in the developing world. Mr Healey said that heads of government of the seven leading world economies had announced on 10 April their agreement to develop their policies so as to promote a concerted approach to this group of problems in the months leading up to the Bonn summit meeting in July. He also referred to the European council's agreement on 8 April (see page 72) to work with determination for the higher economic growth that this approach required. The budget, represented a British contribution towards that common effort as well as meeting national needs.

Balance of payments and overseas debt

On Britain's balance of payments and overseas debt, Mr Healey said most of the sums borrowed between 1973 and the middle of 1977 had to be repaid in the six years from 1979 to 1984. But, he said, it would not be sensible to aim to pay off the whole of this debt from current account surpluses earned over the next six or seven years. That would add to the problem of current account imbalances in the world, and it would not be consistent with the need to expand the economy. The government's aim was, therefore, to combine net repayment of debt year by year with new borrowing to spread the maturities.

As part of this policy Britain was now repaying large amounts of debt ahead of time. In January the chancellor had announced the prepayment of 1 billion dollars of drawings from the International Monetary Fund. A further 1 billion dollars would be prepaid to the fund this year. In addition to these IMF prepayments, Britain had since October repaid, or arranged to repay ahead of time, 1 billion dollars of private market debt, bringing total repayments ahead of time, made or already planned, to 3 billion dollars. 'We shall also repay a further 1 billion dollars in 1978 on the due dates as other debt matures in the ordinary way.'

Mr Healey explained that the other part of the government's policy was to make progress with new borrowing and since last October new loans had been contracted totalling about 630 million dollars from the European Investment Bank and the European Coal and Steel Community. In addition the government proposed to make a British government bond issue in the New York market for a total of 350 million dollars in two tranches of seven and 15 years respectively.

Fight against unemployment

The chancellor emphasised that the government's main objective in the coming years must be to reduce the 'intolerable levels' of unemployment by stimulating demand in ways which created jobs at home without refuelling inflation. He explained that the temporary employment subsidy and other special employment measures which had now been in operation for three years were already providing 320 000 jobs or training places and pointed out that the Secretary of State for Employment's 'powerful reinforcement' to these measures on 15 March should increase this figure to 400 000 by March next year.

'But we cannot expect to see the rate of unemployment moving down at an acceptable speed unless we can create new jobs particularly in profitable firms in manufacturing industry and so strengthen the industrial base on which our whole economy depends. A budget stimulus by itself will not necessarily achieve this. Unless British industry can produce and sell the goods required to meet the demand created by any budget stimulus, that increase in demand will be met by imports and set inflation going again.'

Two things were clear, Mr Healey said. 'The key to growth and high employment must lie in an improvement in our industrial performance. And we must design this budget like the measures last October, as part of a programme for steady and sustained growth which must cover a period of many years.'

Improving industrial performance

If the bulk of the additional demand created by this budget was to be met by British goods, said Mr Healey, 'we must make sure that the products of our industry are more competitive in terms of design, delivery and price'. An improvement in these fields was the prime objective of the tripartite Industrial Strategy. 'Our main job now is to carry the Industrial Strategy down to managers and workers in individual companies and plants throughout the country.'

The main responsibility must fall on management and workforce in the individual firms and plants, but government had a responsibility for providing an environment which encouraged their work and would therefore continue to support the Industrial Strategy through industrial assistance, training schemes and the National Enterprise Board and by helping to provide a favourable economic climate. 'Moreover, we are now giving industry priority across the whole range of government policies, for example in education and local planning.'

Mr Healey said he believed that small businesses had a special role in improving Britain's industrial performance. They had always been a prime source of innovation in British industry and the development of small businesses often produced more additional jobs more quickly than development in the larger firms. They could also play a vital role in regenerating the inner cities and countryside.

An improvement in Britain's industrial performance must, said the chancellor be the overriding objective since this was a precondition for restoring high employment, but this was bound to take time. 'To the extent that our performance falls short in design, delivery and productivity of that of our competitors, we will have to concentrate on making ourselves competitive in price.'

Monetary policy would be a decisive factor here. But price competitiveness would also depend crucially on reducing industrial costs, of which wages were bound to remain much the most important element. The government could help to support commonsense and moderation in pay negotiations both by controlling prices and avoiding unnecessary increases in indirect taxation, and by cutting income tax. But the main responsibility must continue to lie with the trade unions and employers who negotiated on pay.

The current prospect

In deciding how much stimulus he could afford to give the economy this year, Mr

Healey said he had to make a judgement about the rate at which industry could increase its output to meet increased demand competitively. He had also to consider the likely development of the economy over the next year or so if he took no further action at all in this budget. Some trends were fairly clear. Likely increases in living standards, consumption, private investment, public spending and (more difficult to forecast) exports pointed to possible growth of 2 to 2½ per cent in the coming year without a budget stimulus.

But he pointed out that the increase in demand which he could afford to generate this year depended critically on the outlook for inflation, which in turn would depend primarily on monetary policy over the next 12 months and the outlook for wage costs.

Over the last 10 months, said Mr Healey, the month-to-month increase in inflation had been running at an annual level below 8 per cent. The year-on-year inflation rate was likely to reach 7 per cent in spring or early summer and, unless there was some catastrophe, it seemed likely to remain fairly steady at around 7 per cent for the rest of this year – at about the average rate for most industrial countries and lower than some of Britain's competitors.

Monetary policy

Monetary policy would continue to play a central role in the attack on inflation, said Mr Healey. He pointed out that sterling M3 grew in March by only one half per cent and M1 slightly less, confirming that the trend of monetary growth had come back into the desired range after the exceptional but expected jump in January. The figure for 1977-78 as a whole would probably be just above the 9 to 13 per cent range but under 14 per cent. But this was a year in which the money supply in Britain was substantially increased by inflows of foreign currency.

A target range for sterling M3 was to be the focus of monetary policy. Mr Healey also intended to adopt a system of rolling targets in which the target was rolled forward once every six months to allow for regular reassessment and modification if necessary. The target range for sterling M3 for 1978-79 would be 8 to 12 per cent. The corresponding level of DCE would be below the £6 billion which was set out in the chancellor's 1976 letter of intent to the International Monetary Fund. This would provide both for a reduction in the rate of inflation and for an increase in economic growth. It should provide ample room for the likely increase in bank lending to industry.

He pointed out that, at the moment sterling short-term interest rates were on the low side, both in relation to controlling the domestic money supply and by comparison with United States and euro-dollar rates given recent developments in the exchange markets. He announced, therefore, that the Bank of England was, on 11 April, raising its minimum lending rate from 6½ to 7½ per cent.

Pay and prices

Within the framework of this monetary policy, the chancellor said that co-operation was needed from employers and trade unions to ensure that rising prices and earnings did not make industry uncompetitive. Over the last 12 months a reduction in inflation had been helped by the appreciation of sterling and by the fall in world prices which accompanied the fall in world growth and trade. 'We cannot rely on similar assistance in the next 12 months'. Although earnings had increased in the current round far less than most observers expected a few months ago, they were still growing faster in Britain than in most of this country's competitors and Britain's productivity was growing more slowly. Unless Britain could achieve much lower levels of increase in wage costs than this year, 'then, whatever the size of the stimulus I give to the economy in this budget, we cannot expect to keep control of prices, or to see the faster fall in unemployment at which we aim'.

Mr Healey proposed early discussions with the representatives of both sides of industry on counter-inflation policies.

Budget measures

The chancellor explained that the objective of his budget measures was to provide additional support for the Industrial Strategy partly in the form of direct help for business, particularly for small firms, and partly by strengthening the incentive to effort at all levels in industry through cuts in income tax. He also believed that by using tax cuts to increase the real value of the pay packet during the coming year he could encourage further moderation in pay settlements and a continuing fall in the rate of inflation. The measures must also contribute directly towards the relief of poverty, to the fight against unemployment, to the improvement of social services and to the achievement of a more compassionate and fair society. He had decided on a full-year stimulus to the economy of some £2½ billion – or about £2 billion in 1978-79. The measures should raise output by another ¾ per cent in the next 12 months and as a result gdp should increase by about 3 per cent at 1970 prices – the highest increase for five years. See the summary of budget changes (above).

Summary of main changes

Indirect tax

Special health duty on higher tar cigarettes from 4 September. Could add 7p on 20 higher-tar cigarettes.
No change in VAT rate and other indirect taxes.

Income tax

Personal allowances
People under 65: married (and single parent) – up £80 to £1,535 (5.5 per cent); single (and wives with jobs) – up £40 to £985 (4.2 per cent). Cost: £510 million.
65s and over (age allowance): married – up £100 to £2,075 (5.1 per cent); single – up £50 to £1,300 (4 per cent); income ceiling to qualify for age allowance: up from £3,500 to £4,000. Cost: £70 million.

New lower rate band
25 per cent on first £750 of taxable income.
Everyone paying tax on £750 or more will benefit by £1.32 a week. Cut to reach Paye pay packets mid-July. Refund back to 6 April about £18. Cost £1,570 million.

Child tax allowances (CTA)
Being replaced by child benefit. Cuts this year to £100 (under 11s), £135 (11-16s), £165 (16s+). (Already announced).
People with children living overseas to keep present (1976-77) levels of CTA: £300 (under 11s), £335 (11-16s), £365 (16s+). Special arrangements for widows, students, children with mobility allowances etc.

Higher rate tax
Threshold for 40 per cent tax raised from £6,000 to £7,000 taxable income.
All further higher rate thresholds also raised, with some changes in size of income bands. Top rate (83 per cent) to start at £23,000 instead of £21,000. Cost: £210 million

No change in basic rate – 34 per cent
Investment income surcharge
People under 65: exemption limit raised by £200 to £1,700 (indexed); next £550 (instead of £500) – surcharge 10 per cent; income over £2,250 (instead of £2,000) – surcharge 15 per cent.
65s and over: exemption limit raised by £500 to £2,500 (more than indexed); next £500 – surcharge 10 per cent; income over £3,000 (instead of £2,500) – surcharge 15 per cent. Cost £31 million.
Maintenance payments (for divorced wives or for children) to be entirely exempt from investment income surcharge. Cost £1 million.

Self-employed
For work done abroad 25 per cent of earnings free of tax if minimum of 60 days a year spent working abroad. Cost: about £10 million.

Farmers
To be able to pay tax on average profits over two years because of big fluctuations in profits because of weather etc. Possible cost: £10 million.
Capital allowances for farm buildings increased. Cost: about £20 million.
Farmers also benefit from small business reliefs.

North Sea divers
To be taxed as self-employed. Cost: £1 million.

Profit sharing
Income tax concession from 6 April 1979 to encourage profit-sharing. Tax-free shares for employees. Up to £500 worth a year from 6 April 1979. Cost £25 million in 1979-80. Could reach £100 million.

Capital gains tax

Capital gains up to £1,000 a year to be exempt. Next £5,000 of gains taxable at 15 per cent instead of 30 per cent. Tapering relief from full 30 per cent up to £9,500. Change backdated to 6 April 1977. Present rules exempting sales up to £1,000 etc scrapped. Cost: £15 million in 1978-79, rising to £65 million in 1981-82.
Unit and investment trusts: tax on their capital gains reduced from 17½ per cent to 10 per cent from 1 April 1977. Cost: £7 million in 1978-79, rising to £11 million.

Business taxes

Small businesses
Limit for reduced rate of corporation tax (42 per cent) raised from £40,000 to £50,000 profits.
Limit for tapered reduced rate up from £65,000 to £85,000. Cost: £32 million.
Capital gains tax reliefs on gifts of assets and losses on loans. Limit for retirement relief up from £20,000 to £50,000. Cost: £10 million.
Capital transfer tax concessions to help employees' trusts and workers' co-operatives. Cost: £10 million.
Income tax reliefs for losses made by those just setting up a business. Cost: £5 million.
Threshold for VAT registration raised from £7,500 to £10,000. VAT relief for bad debts if debtors insolvent. VAT forms etc simplified. Cost: about £15 million.

All firms
Stock relief: extended for another year and to continue indefinitley; promise of legislation next year to write off deferred tax if inflation-accounting rules not agreed.
Corporation tax: 52 per cent. No change.

Hotels
New capital allowance 20 per cent first year, 4 per cent annual, on new hotels and extensions. Cost: about £15 million.

Tax avoidance
Four artificial devices to be blocked using: discretionary trusts, associated life policies, sale of land with right to repurchase and commodity futures schemes. Last two backdated to December 1976 and April 1976.

Spending measures

Measures already allowed for
Pensions to go up in November by: £3.20 to £31.20 for married couple; £2.00 to £19.50 for single person.

New measures met from contingency reserve
Child benefit: to go up from £2.30 per week to £4 for all children in April 1979; as first instalment, benefit to go up 70p to £3 in November 1978 and single parent premium doubled again to £2 in November. Cost this year: about £165 million.
Other family support: extra £68 million for cancellation of autumn school-meal price rise and for free school milk for 7-11s (plus EEC subsidy).
Employment measures (already announced): £156 million in 1978-79; £144 million in 1979-80.
Health Service: extra £50 million for full use of new hospitals, cutting waiting lists, care for elderly and handicapped, extra 400 kidney machines, etc.
Education: extra £40 million for building work on schools and colleges, and extra provision for teacher retraining in certain subjects.
Environment: extra £20 million mainly for country factories and coastline.
Other: extra provision for prisons, police, magistrates' courts and probation, areas affected by steel closures, sea defences, and energy saving in industry and homes (insulation); nearly £200 million remains in contingency reserve and any further increase in planned spending this year will come out of this.

Financial measures

Overseas (see 'Balance of payments and overseas debt' opposite)

Home
Money supply growth target for 1978-79: 8 to 12 per cent.
'Rolling targets' to be used, to make trend clearer and allow revision every six months.
New (17th) issue of National Savings Certificates in June: £2,000 maximum holding.
Minimum repayments for retailers' credit and Barclaycard and Access scrapped, along with £30 cash borrowing limit.

Home news

Williams seeks share of Japanese investment for UK

Within the next few years a substantial Japanese investment in the European community is probable. This was the conclusion of Alan Williams, Minister of State, Department of Industry, on 10 April, at the end of his recent visit to Japan. The main purpose of his visit was to attract some of this investment to Britain.

His three-day visit to Tokyo and two days in Osaka included meetings with nine manufacturers and trading houses, and three major banks. Discussions took place with Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Keidanren, equivalent to the Confederation of British Industry, and a major regional industrial organisation, the Kankeiren, based on Osaka.

Mr Williams had made it clear to the Japanese that trade had to be open in both directions – with British manufacturers having full access to Japan's market as Japanese firms had in the UK. 'Japanese businessmen themselves had told me that this was to be an objective to work towards,' he pointed out.

He had found a recognition by Japanese businessmen that Japan was now going to have to move further into international production as opposed to international selling. Increasing competition from south-east Asia, plus the fact that home-produced products were more expensive due to the high value of the yen, provided the incentive for them to move nearer their markets. Overseas investment was making economic sense and a number of companies were considering setting-up subsidiaries within the EEC.

In seeking to attract some of this investment to Britain, Mr Williams said he was looking in particular for joint ventures between Japanese and UK companies. His policy, he said, rested on maximum use of British supplies and components, and maximum exporting of products. The objective was that inward investment should create employment and support, not compete with, the home industry.

There was room for a substantial increase in the number of Japanese firms in the UK. Japan was second only to the United States among the OECD countries. Of the 20 per cent of UK manufacturing that was overseas-owned, two-thirds was American. Some 1000 American firms were operating in the UK. Compared to this, there were six Japanese companies manufacturing in the UK, with two more building plants here.

In Japan he had found considerable goodwill towards the UK. In considering entering overseas markets, the Japanese had shown a preference for English-speaking areas. They appreciated the UK's favourable labour costs. He was able to dispel, to some extent, their main worry over Britain's industrial relations. They were reassured by the fact that Britain's industrial disputes were not so extensive as was generally thought.

For Britain, Mr Williams added, Japanese investment here could be of great benefit, both as a means of creating jobs and to enable Britain to gain advantage from Japan's impressive advanced technology. He asked, 'Can the UK turn its back on an investment which has such technological backing and know-how?'

Electricity supply industry to be restructured

Transformation of the Electricity Council into a new Electricity Corporation is the main proposal of a white paper issued on 4 April by Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy. A statutory Electricity Consumers Council is to be set-up also, to replace the existing Electricity Consultative Councils in England and Wales.

The white paper on the reorganisation of the electricity supply industry in England and Wales (Cmnd 7134, HMSO, price £1.60) makes the government's intentions clear and will counter the uncertainty prevailing in the industry. It includes in full the draft clauses for a bill which will implement the reorganisation.

Government accepted the need for a new unified statutory framework which promoted more effective policy making for the industry as a whole, states the white paper. There must also be safeguards against overcentralisation, and the industry must continue to be fully responsive to consumers' needs at local level, pay due regard to wider national objectives and recognise its social responsibilities.

The new corporation will be responsible to the secretary of state and, through him, to parliament for running the industry. New subsidiary boards corresponding to the present Central Electricity Generating Board, and to the 12 area electricity boards in England and Wales, would be set up within the new corporation. The present boards would be dissolved and their assets and liabilities transferred to the corporation.

The secretary of state would be able to give general or specific directions to the corporation on matters which appear to him to affect the national interest, states the white paper. These directions could override the corporation's statutory obligations, but not its financial duty. There would be power for compensation to be paid to the corporation, where the secretary of state considered appropriate, for any net loss it suffered as a result of a direction. Directions would be subject to parliamentary scrutiny.

The corporation would be given power to manufacture and sell electrical plant or fittings and the by-products of electricity generation. It would be able to search for, and extract, any mineral except coal and petroleum which was used in the generation of electricity.

The Electricity Consumers Council would be responsible for considering the interests of consumers and for making representations to the corporation and to the secretary of state. The draft bill would enable the council to organise its affairs on a regional basis by the establishment of regional committees or regional offices, and would give the secretary of state the power to direct them by order to do so. The chairman of the Electricity Consumers Council would be a member of the Electricity Corporation.

Further protection for policy holders planned

A statutory cooling-off period for potential policy holders; insurance sales limited to certain defined channels; and control of doorstep selling and advertising are included in the government's future plans for further protection for the insurance policyholder.

Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping, told the National Union of Insurance Workers on 5 April, 'The doctrine of caveat emptor – let the buyer beware – has to be severely qualified so that consumers can be protected against dubious and shabby techniques of salesmanship, which can spell ruin to their life-long aspirations.'

He said that the government hoped to make regulations under the Insurance Companies Act 1974 later this year which would require the insurer to send a statutory notice to anyone who has made a proposal to take out an ordinary long-term life assurance policy. By explanation and by a series of questions the potential policyholder would be given the opportunity to satisfy himself about the policy before he finally committed himself to it. This procedure would trigger a further provision, giving a 'cooling-off' period of at least 10 days, during which the potential policyholder could if he wished, change his mind and withdraw from the transaction without loss.

There were other insurance intermediaries, besides the brokers who were now subject to a system of registration, Mr Clinton Davis explained, who were expected, like brokers, to give impartial advice. In the government's consultative paper published in January 1977 it was suggested restricting the sales of insurance to clearly recognised channels: the registered brokers, and perhaps members of other professions prepared to offer policyholders certain safeguards; the insurance companies themselves and their employees; and properly accredited agents of the companies, for whom the companies would carry a clearer responsibility than they do now. It would have to be

made an offence to sell insurance outside this framework.

Side-by-side with this, Mr Clinton Davis said the government would endeavour to clear up some aspects of the law governing insurance agency. In rectifying this legal point, self-regulation could be taken a step further by replacing the onus for the acts of agents fairly and squarely on the insurance companies. This additional responsibility will give them a strong incentive to train agents properly and raise the standard of insurance 'selling'.

There was a good case for measures to protect the consumer where the doorstep salesman had been able to use his smooth, well-practised sales pitch, combined with the psychological advantages of surprise, to induce the householder to enter into a financial commitment that he did not properly understand, and probably did not want. This was what the EEC doorstep directive sets out to do. But, as it stood, its provisions applied to the selling of a great many things, including insurance. The government's view, he said, was that the doorstep selling of insurance should be excluded from the scope of this directive and dealt with as necessary in a directive specific to insurance.

A draft EEC directive on misleading and unfair advertising, although having general application, would encompass insurance advertising. There was much less of a case for arguing for special treatment of insurance in this directive, but there were certain potential difficulties for insurance in provisions that would rule out advertising arousing undue expectations or playing upon sentiments of fear. The aim was commendable, Mr Clinton Davis added, but it was necessary to ensure that wording drawn up to deal with problems outside insurance did not inadvertently prevent insurers from drawing legitimate attention to the protection it was their business to offer.

British Leyland dominates NEB results

The National Enterprise Board's preliminary statement of its consolidated results for 1977 shows a profit before tax and extraordinary items of £34 million. The effect of these extraordinary items is to convert this profit into a loss after tax of £31 million. The rate of return on capital of the NEB's investment in companies other than British Leyland and Rolls-Royce was 11.5 per cent in 1977.

The publication of this preliminary statement follows the laying of an order in parliament to raise the board's statutory financial limit from £700 million to £1,000 million by Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.

The board's overall performance continued to be dominated by the results of British Leyland. Profit before tax of British Leyland dropped from £72 million in 1976 to £3 million in 1977; and of the £46 million extraordinary items shown in the NEB's consolidated profit and loss account, some £43 million are attributable to British Leyland. If, however, the results of British Leyland are excluded from the consolidated results, it will be noted that profit before tax in fact rose by £52 million from a loss of £21 million in 1976 to a profit of £31 million in 1977.

During 1977 the board made new investments in 22 companies bringing the total number of companies in which it had interests to 33. The new money invested in 1977 was £200 million.

At the end of the year the board had interests in companies representing assets employed £1,131 million. Its turnover with that of its subsidiaries was £3,501 million, including exports of £1,182 million. The total number of employees of the board and its subsidiaries was 281 805 at the end of 1977.

N. West NEB supports expansion of electronics companies

W. Canning Ltd has purchased all the ordinary share capital of Hird Brown Ltd, a Bolton based electronics company, and has reached agreement with the National Enterprise Board, through its north-west regional board, to provide long-term finance for Hird Brown Ltd's future expansion.

The purchase consideration is £250,000, together with a further payment based upon the future profit performance of Hird Brown in the years 1978 and 1979. The NEB has subscribed for £250,000 9 per cent preference shares redeemable by 1988 in Hird Brown Ltd, and is providing that company with £150,000 loan for five years. The NEB has an option to convert part of its investment to not more than 29.9 per cent of the ordinary share capital of Hird Brown.

The acquisition of Hird Brown by W. Canning makes available to the Canning Group an electronics company which will be well placed to assist the group with electronic innovation within its traditional fields. Hird Brown also operates in areas which complement, or are compatible with, the Canning Group's existing investments in pollution and environmental control.

The NEB investment in Hird Brown is in line with the regional board's policies to support expansion projects in growth industries, and to enter into partnership with well-established public companies to promote soundly based growth in the north west.

Newcastle launches industrial investment drive

In a £200,000 marketing campaign launched on 4 April, the City of Newcastle upon Tyne is aiming to bring new industrial investment to the city. A target date of 1981 has been set for the creation of 2500 new jobs in a bid to reverse the trend which puts unemployment in the city at 1 per cent above the regional and over 3 per cent above the national rate. Some 30 000 jobs have been lost there since 1961.

The marketing programme, which is spearheaded by a national advertising campaign, is believed to be the first of its kind by a local authority in Britain. During the campaign, the city will distribute its own business newspaper, prepare leaflets aimed at target industry sectors and produce audio-visual material. There will also be a programme of conferences and exhibitions.

In addition to the bid for new investment, Newcastle is keen to make firms already established there aware of available schemes of support for expansion and development, and points to its powers under the 1976 Tyne Wear Act to aid industry through loans, grants and the preparation of sites.

Over the years, the city has built up a land bank of 100 ha, which it hopes to make available for industrial and commercial development. Efforts are also being made to attract industry to the city's industrial estates, which are mainly on the perimeter.

Majority shareholding taken by WDA

The Welsh Development Agency has taken its first majority shareholding in Welsh manufacturing industry in backing a company formed to make a new type of ticket-vending system. The agency is taking up 60 per cent of the equity of the new company, Williams Automatic Revenue Controls Ltd, of Llay, Wrexham, which will manufacture, market and instal the machines.

The investment, in a shares-and-loan deal, is worth £72,000.

A licence is being granted to Lairds (Anglesey) Ltd to manufacture the machines at its factory at Beaumaris. Williams ARC will employ up to 20 additional staff at Llay, while Lairds expect to add between 20 and 30 to their workforce in Anglesey.

Five of the turnstile gates are being bought by Bangor City Football Club and some leading Football League clubs are interested. Two machines are being installed at the National Exhibition Centre in Stockholm and these are likely to be followed by 16 more. Twelve machines are expected to be sold to the National Exhibition Centre in Oslo, and elsewhere in Norway they are being installed in ski-lifts.

Aid to Bolton carpet manufacturer saves jobs

Reed and Sons Ltd has purchased Barwick Carpets Ltd of Bolton and assistance under section 7 of the Industry Act, 1972 has been made available by the Department of Industry to enable William Reed to develop Barwick Carpets' manufacturing business. The initial employment will be about 160, rising to some 200 to 220 over the next three years as the business develops.

Photographic company takes Knowsley factory

Studio Argent Ltd is occupying advance factory terrace unit premises of about 230 m^2 built by the English Industrial Estates Cor-

poration on the Department of Industry's Knowsley Industrial Estate, Merseyside.

Studio Argent is a commercial photographic company which manufactures, designs, processes and screen prints display material. The company is transferring operations from temporary premises to the new unit and expects to employ 11 people, including seven transferees.

Start made on BL Cars' new proving ground

Construction of an extensive new £5 million proving ground for BL Cars was started on 5 April at Gaydon in Warwickshire. On the 700 acre site of a former RAF station will be a cross-country course for four-wheel drive vehicles, an endurance circuit, emission and brake-testing tracks.

The proving ground, when completed by autumn 1979, will enable BL Cars to carry out new vehicle testing under conditions of security not previously available. In collaboration with the local authority and forestry commission, landscaping and screening by trees will be carried out. These will improve the visual amenity of the area, ensure security and privacy, and minimise external noise levels.

Memorandum of understanding signed

Following planning discussions between Foster Wheeler Ltd, process plant contractors of Reading and Glasgow, and several departments, representatives of the company and of the Department of Industry – for the various departments concerned – signed a memorandum of understanding on 10 April 1978.

Good design sells British goods

'Goods have to be sold at home and abroad in competition with the products of our overseas competitors, and it is becoming clear that some British firms pay insufficient attention to the role of design, and the designer, in ensuring that the products meet market requirements,' said Les Huckfield, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, when opening the new offices of Cartner Engineering Ltd, design engineers, in Harrow, on 4 April.

Though design was the prime responsibility of management, the government had a role to play in stimulating its improvement. Last year the Department of Industry launched the product and process development scheme through which £20 million had been made available to manufacturing firms to bring forward the design and development of new products which have already reached the prototype stage.

And for many years, he said, the Design Council had been supported by grant-in-aid to assist in achieving its aim of improving the design of the products of British industry. The council had become more deeply involved, and in practical ways, in engineering design. Indeed, in recent years, it had become a leading national organisation for promoting the design of a whole range of industrial products.

The council had an important part to play in encouraging closer collaboration between the educational institutions and industry itself to ensure that industrial needs for designers, at all levels, were reflected in the content of design courses in universities, polytechnics, schools of art and other educational institutions. Mr Huckfield added that Britain's long-standing tradition for design of high standards could play a vital part in our economic recovery if resources were used properly.

Links forged between schools and industry

Some seven projects are underway in a scheme whereby the Department of Industry will provide funds to promote closer links between schools and industry (see *Trade and Industry*, 16 December 1977, page 540). Although the scheme started formally on 1 April, the standing conference on schools' science and technology, which is administering the overall scheme, began work on individual schemes some months earlier using a fund of £20,000 provided by the department.

The department is providing funds totalling £100,000 over the next three years to help local projects that promote better understanding of manufacturing industry among pupils and teachers. It will be used also to extend the network of science and technology regional organisations, (Satros) throughout the UK. Pump-priming grants of up to three years' duration will be made available to new Satros.

Local projects approved by a funding assessment panel of the standing conference will receive up to half their cost from the fund. The balance will be met from local sources, including local education authorities. The following are projects which have been approved during the running-in period.

☐ A 12-month evaluation study of link schemes in the Cardiff area has received a grant of £1,500. For several years, the local Satro has 'twinned' science (usually chemistry) teachers with technologists in local companies. There is a qualitative, gut feeling that the spin-off, in the form of more industrially-relevant science at school, has been worthwhile. However, the panel now welcomed a formal evaluation.

☐ A project with a grant of £1,000, involving 10 teachers and 10 industrialists, again in south Wales, is to prepare curriculum material relating science lessons to industrial processes. This project follows a Department of Education and Science approved in-service training course on the preparation of such materials in which the teachers are participating.

☐ A resource directory of assistance available to teachers in Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Somerset from local industries and higher and further education institutions is to be compiled with a grant of £1,720. Such help may include: use of laboratories and workshops; work experience schemes; factory visits; specialist help with problems; 'twinning' schemes with personnel; lectures and use of libraries. The directory will also spell out what schools have to offer to companies, eg information on exam syllabuses.

☐ Distribution of an already-compiled research directory for south Wales is to be carried out with the aid of a £200 grant.

☐ A contribution of £100 is being made to the costs of a conference for industrialists in Essex and east London to be held by the north-east London and Essex Satro. Its aim is to inform company representatives about all the locally-used CSE and GEC science and technology examination syllabuses. This should be very welcome because there is at present much confusion. A report will be circulated to all medium-sized and large companies.

☐ A 'pump-priming' grant of £5,000 towards the cost of improving the industry-related activities of the Middlesex Polytechnic Satro. New activities made possible by the grant will include: day conferences for fifth and sixth formers and their teachers on the challenge of industry; a major conference on technological futures and their likely impact on industry and education; a pilot scheme of fact-finding exchange visits between teachers and technological staff in industry; a programme of short courses for careers teachers on industrial opportunities; and an annual 'Careers in Engineering' conference for fifth and sixth formers.

☐ A national in-service weekend course on 21 to 23 April for the directors of Satros, is being mounted with the help of a £1,300 grant by the standing conference. This will be the first time such a thing has been attempted and is viewed as important in spreading experience among Satro directors. The course will be held at the British Steel conference/course centre at Brookfield Manor, Sheffield.

More prizes offered for 'young engineer' competition

Visits to north America, and to the Paris air show, which British firms have offered as prizes to the 'Young Engineer for Britain' 1978 competition, were welcomed by Les Huckfield, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry.

Chloride Technical Ltd and Stone-Platt Industries Ltd are offering visits to their plants in the United States, and Albright and Wilson Ltd will be taking winners to Canada. A trip to

the Paris air show is the prize from the British Aircraft Corporation.

'The aim of "Young engineer" is to stimulate students with ability to move into an engineering career,' said Mr Huckfield. 'At the moment we need to see more talented young people – the high flyers – graduating in engineering. Engineers are essential to a competitive manufacturing industry where our wealth is generated, and this competition is a valuable step in that direction.'

Young engineer is organised by Pett (Project – Engineers and Technologists for Tomorrow) which is backed by employers, trades unions, professional institutions and government. Entries are coming in from all parts of the country, and the closing date is 30 April. Other prizes offered by a variety of British companies include scholarships, cash prizes, industrial visits and job opportunities.

Full details of the prizes and competition open to students and apprentices aged 16 to 19, together with an entry form are available from Pett, Department of Industry, Room 314 Ashdown House, 124 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB, tel. 01-212 0695.

Miners win extra 1½m tons of coal

Coal output from deep mines of 104.4 million tons in the year 1977-78 included an extra 1½ million tons as a result of the miners' incentive scheme. This achievement said National Coal Board chairman, Sir Derek Ezra, would mean that for the fourth year running the board would have operated profitably, in spite of difficult market conditions and rising costs.

Sir Derek was visiting the north east on 5 April – one of the six NCB areas to improve output in the January-March quarter compared with the same quarter last year. In the previous eight weeks the amount of coal won by faceworkers had beaten all records. The previous coalface productivity record of 165.6 cwt a manshift reached in May 1975 now stood at 174.6 cwt.

The incentive scheme was not widely introduced in the coalfields until the last quarter of the year, from January to March. Even so, the three NCB areas of north Nottinghamshire, north Derbyshire and Barnsley had each succeeded in mining more coal than they did in the previous year. Jointly they improved output by almost three-quarters of a million tons.

Vigorous action was being taken to win new business, he said. One of many efforts in export markets was a strong representation by the British coal industry at the international energy exhibition at Sao Paulo, Brazil, (see page 76) Later in Mexico City, representatives of the NCB will be meeting industrialists in South America to increase sales, particularly of metallurgical coke.

Lighting bill could be cut by £60 million

Britain's lighting bill could be reduced by over £60 million a year through better use of existing lights and the installation of more efficient systems, said Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy, John Cunningham, on 4 April.

Speaking at the launching of the Lighting Industry Federation's 'Energy management in lighting awards scheme', Dr Cunningham said that lighting accounted for about 15 per cent of our electricity consumption and, if maintenance and replacement were included, cost the country well over £600 million a year. 'If we can reduce that figure by only 10 per cent,' he said, 'we can save energy worth over £60 million. And a 10 per cent saving is a very modest target.'

He explained that the Department of Energy supported the awards scheme mainly because it stimulated the installation and the development and production of more energy-efficient appliances which meant that it was possible to have the same, if not a better, standard of lighting.

Dr Cunningham said that it was sometimes false economy to switch off lights. Energy was not the only resource cost; road safety, security and even aesthetics had to be considered. 'Energy managers,' he said, 'need to ask themselves whether they can reduce costs by installing more efficient lighting appliances; whether localised lighting would be better than illuminating the whole area; or whether excessive lights are being used simply because the lights have not been cleaned. It is clear to everyone that too much lighting wastes electricity, but too little lighting may also contribute to energy waste by reducing the efficiency of the workforce.'

Management urged to match shopfloor health and safety training . . .

Trade union safety representatives are becoming so well trained that they will know more about shopfloor health and safety than some of their own managers, says the Chief Inspector of Factories, Jim Hammer, in a report published on 5 April. The reports published by the Health and Safety Executive, on health and safety in the manufacturing and service industries during 1976 (HMSO, price £2.50), also showed that fewer people died in accidents during that year at workplaces covered by the factory inspectorate than in any year since the beginning of the century.

Mr Hammer speaks of the effort being made in trade union training of safety representatives, some 150,000 of whom are expected to be appointed by trade unions by 1980 under legislation coming into force on 1 October this year.

Too often inspectors found that management had not yet planned ahead to set up effective systems of work for particular processes or activities. These managements had not thought through what the Health and Safety at Work Act meant for them in practice. On the other hand, says the report, one noticeable result of the increased awareness of safety matters by shop stewards and safety representatives had been the kindling of interest in those matters in the supervisors and middle management when these representatives return and start asking questions.

Mr. Hammer explains that the Health and Safety at Work Act and the imminence of regulations had given added impetus to trade union members to attend day release courses sponsored by the TUC and supplemented in many of the larger firms by in-plant training. It was vital that senior management took note of the comments in the report of factory inspectors on the likely impact of trained safety representatives and of the lessons in the report spelling out what management must do to retain the initiative in health and safety.

. . . and safety train moves off

A special year for safety at work was marked by the launching of the 'Worksafe 78' train on its tour of the UK, in London on 10 April.

From 1 October Bill Simpson, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, said trade union safety representatives would for the first time have specific rights, with legal backing, designed to increase workplace participation in bringing about improvements. The commission considered that these new regulations were crucial to making the Health and Safety at Work Act truly effective.

Mr Simpson also said he was glad to see an increase in the wealth of products to improve safety and health at work. The act had encouraged the business of safety as well as the safety of business, and this was of great use in working towards improved standards. There were technological solutions to many of the problems posed by modern technology, and they deserved to be developed.

ABC to USA – reduced booking period

The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) has reduced the booking period for the advance booking charter (ABC) to the United States. In future, passenger lists will need to be filed with the authority 21 days instead of 30 days in advance.

The minimum stay requirement of seven days and the minimum charter group size of 20 remain broadly unchanged. In future, substitution for names on the filed list will be allowed for up to 10 per cent of the chartered seats and up to five days before the flight, when details of the substitutions will need to be filed with the CAA.

Tax changed on company car benefits

Changes were announced on 3 April, with effect from 6 April 1978, in the amounts taxable as benefits in kind where a company car provided for a director or 'higher paid' employee is available for his private use. The level of 'higher paid' employment for the taxation of benefits in kind has been raised from £5,000 in 1977-78 to £7,500 in 1978-79.

The effect of the changes is that the break-

point between less expensive cars, categorised where possible by reference to engine size, and more expensive cars, categorised by reference to cost when new, is increased from £6,000 to £8,000; the breakpoint between the two categories of more expensive cars is increased from £10,000 to £12,000; and the taxable amounts in each category, both of less and more expensive cars, are increased by approximately 10 per cent.

Inland Revenue does not propose in general to amend Paye codings for 1978-79 to take account of these changes except at the taxpayer's request, but will make any necessary adjustments to liabilities after 5 April 1979.

London's bus and tube-train fare increases under investigation

Price increases on London Transport's buses and underground trains are to be investigated by the Price Commission. The London Transport Executive had notified the commission last month of price increases of 9.2 per cent on bus fares and 10.8 per cent on trains.

Charles Williams, the commission's chairman, said on 7 April he thought the investigation would prove a very valuable one. He hoped it would show the underlying cost structure of London Transport and the reasons why bus and tube fares cost as much as they did. But he said he could not promise that the commission would be able to stop the present 10 per cent increase. Under the safeguard regulations, London Transport would be entitled to apply for the whole of the increase.

Bread bakery acquisitions cleared

Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided on the information before him not to refer to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973, the acquisition by Ranks Hovis McDougall Ltd and Associated British Foods Ltd of certain bread bakeries from Spillers Ltd. After consultation with the Minister of Agriculture and the Secretary of State for Employment, it was concluded that despite the many unsatisfactory features of the proposed mergers a reference to the commission would not be in the interests of either the workers in the industry or the industry's consumers. The uncertainty it would cause might result in more jobs being lost than is at present proposed.

Ministers also took into account assurances given by Ranks Hovis McDougall Ltd and Associated British Foods Ltd to the Ministry of Agriculture concerning future employment in baking. The companies promised that the 13 bakeries which they are acquiring from Spillers would remain in operation for at least a year. They also told the ministry that, subject to discussions with the trade unions on methods of working, they expect to augment their work-force by 2000 additional employees to produce and sell the extra output of the two companies and that many of these workers will be recruited in areas of high unemployment including Liverpool, Glasgow and County Durham.

Significant advance for pensions

One of the most significant advances in the welfare state took place on 6 April when the government's new pension scheme came into operation.

The aim of the new scheme is to provide two pensions for every employed person – a basic pension replacing the present flat-rate pension, and a second pension on top, related to each person's earnings. All the benefits will be fully protected against inflation. It will take 20 years for the new scheme fully to build up and by then a married man on average earnings will be able to retire on more than half his pay.

The new scheme will work in partnership with good occupational pension schemes which can contract out of it, and their members pay less in national insurance contributions. There will be a small rise in contributions for those who are not contracted out.

Women will have equality with men – they will pay the same contributions and will get the same benefits. People who have to stay at home to bring up a family will have pension rights protected.

Merger proposals cleared

Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided on the information at present before him, not to refer the following mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

Grand Metropolitan Ltd, acquisition of a controlling interest in Cantrell and Cochrane (GB) Ltd

Ian Proctor Metal Masts Ltd and Sparlight Ltd

Gulf and Western Holdings Ltd and Arrow Life Assurance Co Ltd

William Prym Werke KG, acquisition of a substantial minority interest in Newey Group Ltd.

The Associated Biscuit Manufacturers Ltd and Salerno-Megowen Biscuit Company.

Government sales

Sales by auction

26 April 1978 – Furniture

Location
Ordnance Support Unit, Liphook, Hants

Auctioneers
Austin and Wyatt (Dept L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants (0329 234211)

The sale consists of mainly small or single lots of furniture. Catalogue price 20p, postage 10p.

2-3 May 1978 – Miscellaneous

Location
Garrison Theatre, Bicester, Oxon

Auctioneers
Midland Marts Ltd (Dept L), 4 Market Square, Bicester, Oxon (08692 2073)

Stores lying at Bicester and other depots comprising clothing and textiles, vehicles, machine tools, tentage, tyres and MT spares, engineer and electronic equipment, furniture and other items. Catalogue price 40p, postage 15p.

Catalogues, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times etc, are *available from the auctioneers from two* weeks before and up to the day of the sale.

Particulars of dealers in securities and of unit trusts

The following changes have taken place in parts 1, 4 and 5 of the 1977 edition of 'Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts' published in May under the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958:

PART 1 HOLDERS OF PRINCIPAL'S LICENCES

Name	Nationality or country of incorporation	Address
ADDITIONS		
Sageforth Ltd	Great Britain	32 Savile Row, London W1X 1AG
Leslie Lintott and Associates	Great Britain	18 Seymour Street, Portman Square, London W1H 5WB
Richardson Salmon Ltd	Great Britain	81 Wimpole Street, London W1M 7DB
DELETIONS		
Lamberden Participations Ltd		Canadean House, 11 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London EC4A 3DB
Weedon and Co		Gillett House, 55 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5EL
CHANGES OF ADDRESS		TO
Locana Corporation (London) Ltd		15–19 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3ED
Percy Tarbutt and Co Ltd		7 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3BP
CHANGES OF NAME		TO
Western American Eurodeal Ltd		Tokyo and Detroit Eurodeal Ltd
Canada Permanent AFI Ltd		Canada Permanent Trust Company (UK) Ltd

continued on page 62

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE

SHIP FOR SALE

Offers are invited for the purchase of the under-mentioned vessel 'as lying' at Greenhithe, Kent.

HMS 'WORCESTER' ex HMS 'EXMOUTH'

Iron and steel hulk, built 1904. G.T. 5480. N.T. not known. Length (bp) 300' 0". Breadth (mld) 52' 10"; (extreme) 53' 0". Depth (to upper deck) 39' 0". Light displacement 2550 tons (as far as known). Vessel without engines.

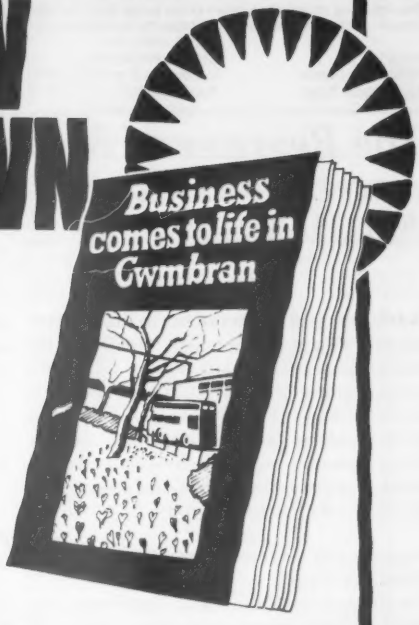
Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plans and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-233 8531.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade, Room 43, at the above address in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase HMS "Worcester" ' and must be received not later than noon on the 10 May 1978.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

Brighten your day with a success story

CWMBRAN NEW TOWN



Cwmbran Development Corporation has solved most of the problems encountered by industry during and after relocation. Already more than 170 companies have settled here.

The Corporation's current building programme will provide a wide choice of industrial premises in 1978 – from small 'nursery units' to factories and warehouses up to 20,000 square feet. Leasehold serviced sites are available immediately. Government grants are available and substantial rent concessions may apply. Housing will be provided for all; and the key men who come with new industry can be housed immediately.

Modern docks are close at hand, and fast new motorways and trunk roads link Cwmbran's modern factories with every part of Britain – Birmingham in 90 minutes by M50/M5, London in little more than two hours by M4, or 90 minutes by the new High Speed Trains.
Get the facts about Cwmbran, where 45,000 people enjoy every facility for work and leisure. Please use the coupon, or write or telephone today.

To R. W. Howlett, General Manager,
Cwmbran Development Corporation, Gwent House, Town Centre, Cwmbran, Gwent NP4 3XJ, Wales. Telephone Cwmbran 67777.

Name_____

Position_____

Company_____

Address_____

T18

Plant and Machinery Industrial Property

SALES & VALUATIONS

UK & OVERSEAS

Henry Butcher & Co

London 01-405 8411

Leeds 0532 457356

Irish Associate: Dublin Tel: Dublin 764471

PART 4 EXEMPTED DEALERS including TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

Name	Registered office, principal place of business or principal place of business in Great Britain
DELETIONS	
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	33-35 Cornhill, London EC3V 3QD

PART 5 AUTHORISED UNIT TRUST SCHEMES

Group and/or name and address of management company	Scheme	Trustee
ADDITION		
Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers Ltd 20 Fenchurch Street London EC3P 3DB	Kleinwort Benson Fund of Investment Trusts	Barclays Bank Trust Co Ltd 54 Lombard Street London EC3P 3AH

CHANGES

The following change has taken place in the entry for Henderson Unit Trust Management Limited in the Scheme column.

DELETE	AND REPLACE BY
Henderson Capital Accumulator Trust	Henderson Capital Growth Trust

The following change has taken place in the entry for Target Claymore Fund Managers Limited:

DELETE	AND REPLACE BY
Target Claymore Fund Managers Limited	Target Trust Managers (Scotland) Limited

The Register of Restrictive Trading Agreements (Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976)

Additions and amendments to the register

Additions and amendments made to the alphabetical index to the register during the quarter ending 31 March 1978 are given below in Lists I and II respectively. An explanation of the modified form in which these are now being presented, and of the symbols used in the index, was published in *Trade and Industry* on 7 January 1977 (pages 8 and 9).

Agreements referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

On 10 April 1959 there was published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, page 859, a list of all agreements in respect of which notices of reference (constituting formal commencement of proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court) had been issued, except those which had already been dealt with by the court. Subsequent additions have been published at approximately quarterly intervals; there have been no additions to the list in the period ending 31 March 1978.

Agreements not to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

The Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection may, on the representation of the Director General of Fair Trading, give directions under section 21(2) of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976, discharging him from the duty of referring an agreement to the Restrictive Practices Court. These agreements are indicated in the index to the register by the symbol 'B' and any additions during the period can readily be indentified from the last column in list II.

'D' and 'F' agreements

Similarly, additions during the period to lists of agreements determined or varied to like effect can be readily identified from the symbol 'D' or 'F' respectively, together with the month and year concerned, given in the last column of lists I and II. This is explained more fully on page 9 of *Trade and Industry*, 7 January 1977.

Inspection of the register

The register may be inspected between 10 am and 4.30 pm on any weekday except Saturday and certain holidays at any of the following addresses:

Office of Fair Trading (Public Search Room), Room 517, Chancery House, 57 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP.

9 Hope Street, Edinburgh EH2 4EL.

Department of Commerce,[1] 176 Newtownbreda Road, Belfast BT1 4JX.

The fee for inspecting the register is £1.00 per day, but if fewer than five agreements are inspected, the fee is 20p for each agreement.

Indices to the register, including ones in which commodities and services are grouped by classes, may be inspected at these addresses free of charge. There is also a card index available for inspection, listing the parties to 'service' agreements in alphabetical order.

[1]Only Northern Ireland agreements can be inspected on demand at this address but other agreements will be obtained for inquirers if required after inspecting the indices.

LIST I – ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER

Registered no. of agreement	Commodity or service	Area if local	See first paragraph on symbols
4115	Agricultural machinery		
3967	Aromatic seeds		
4397	Asphalt, hot rolled	North Humberside	D12/77
4398	Asphalt, hot rolled	North Yorkshire	D5/77
4399	Asphalt, hot rolled	Humberside	D5/77
4400	Asphalt, hot rolled	Nottinghamshire	D5/77
4401	Asphalt, hot rolled	West Yorkshire	D5/77
4402	Asphalt, hot rolled	South Yorkshire	D5/77
4403	Asphalt, hot rolled	Derbyshire	D5/77
4404	Asphalt, hot rolled	South Humberside and North Lincs	D5/77
4405	Asphalt, hot rolled	South Humberside and North Lincolnshire	D12/77
4406	Asphalt, hot rolled	West Yorkshire	D9/77
4407	Asphalt, hot rolled	South Yorkshire	D6/77
4408	Asphalt, hot rolled	Derbyshire	D6/77
4409	Asphalt, hot rolled	North Yorkshire	D6/77
4410	Asphalt, hot rolled	Nottinghamshire	D7/77
4411	Asphalt, hot rolled	Lincolnshire	D9/77
4412	Asphalt, hot rolled	West Yorkshire	D6/77
4413	Asphalt, hot rolled	South Derbyshire	D6/77
4414	Asphalt, hot rolled	West Yorkshire	D12/77
4415	Asphalt, hot rolled	South Yorkshire	D12/77
4416	Asphalt, hot rolled	Ripon to Wakefield to Huddersfield and Todmorden	D6/77
4417	Asphalt, hot rolled	Old West Riding of Yorkshire	D6/77
4418	Asphalt, hot rolled	Derbyshire	D6/77
4419	Asphalt, hot rolled	Derbyshire	D6/77
4420	Asphalt, hot rolled	Chesterfield, Dronfield	D6/77
4421	Asphalt, hot rolled	Derby, Amber Valley	D6/77
4422	Asphalt, hot rolled	North Derbyshire, Bolsover	D6/77
4423	Asphalt, hot rolled	South of Humber, Trent, Newark	D6/77
4424	Asphalt, hot rolled	North Yorkshire, Selby	D12/77
4425	Asphalt, hot rolled	Lincolnshire	D12/77
4426	Asphalt, hot rolled	Nottinghamshire	D12/77
4428	Asphalt, hot rolled	Bulwell North-Industrial Estate	
4430	Asphalt, hot rolled	Scunthorpe	
4431	Asphalt, hot rolled	Boston, Nottingham	
4435	Asphalt, hot rolled	Pleasey By-Pass Derbyshire	
4436	Asphalt, hot rolled	A630 Fitzwilliam Road, Rotherham	
4438	Asphalt, hot rolled	West Yorkshire	D12/77
4439	Asphalt, hot rolled	South Yorkshire	D12/77
4441	Asphalt, hot rolled	North Yorkshire, Selby	D12/77
4444	Asphalt, hot rolled	Nottinghamshire	D12/77
4446	Asphalt, hot rolled	Nottinghamshire	D12/77
4447	Asphalt, hot rolled	Lincolnshire	D12/77
4449	Asphalt, hot rolled	South Humberside, North Lincs	D12/77
4451	Asphalt, hot rolled	Humberside	D12/77
4453	Asphalt, hot rolled	North Humberside	D12/77
4514	Asphalt, hot rolled	The St. Marychurch By-Pass, Devon	
4515	Asphalt, hot rolled	A38 Liskeard By-Pass, Cornwall	
4516	Asphalt, hot rolled	A30 Launceston By-Pass, Cornwall	
4517	Asphalt, hot rolled	A38 Drawbridge, Devon	
4518	Asphalt, hot rolled	A379 Billacombe Road, Plymouth	
S/201	Bankers clearing	Scotland	
S/649	Bankers clearing		
S/271	Banking (Cheque card and Eurocheque scheme)		
S/604	Banking – collective services to nationalised industries		
S/650	Banking – direct debiting scheme		
S/638	Banking facilities to local authorities	Scotland	
S/635	Banking (hours of opening)	Scotland	
S/637	Banking – night safe facilities	Scotland	
S/634	Banking – note issue and exchange	Scotland	
4387	Bitumen coated limestone	West Riding of Yorkshire	D9/77
4388	Bitumen coated limestone	Clywd	D9/77
4389	Bitumen coated limestone	South Yorkshire	D9/77
4390	Bitumen coated limestone	North of the Humber, Goole, Bridlington, York	D6/77
4391	Bitumen coated limestone	Sleaford to Boston	D6/77
4392	Bitumen coated limestone	Ripon, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Todmorden	D6/77
4393	Bitumen coated slag	West Yorkshire County	D9/77
4394	Bitumen coated slag	South Yorkshire County	D9/77
4428	Bituminous macadam	Bulwell North-Industrial Estate	
4433	Bituminous macadam	Factory at Grimsby	
4434	Bituminous macadam	Meadows Redevelopment, Nottingham	
3967	Bristles and hairs		
S/626	Coach hire	Avon	
S/21	Coach hire	Oxford and District	
4181	Concrete, ready mixed	Frome, Westbury, Warminster, Bruton, Shepton Mallett	D6/77
4221	Concrete, ready mixed	Leicester, Hinckley, Melton Mowbray	
4226	Concrete, ready mixed	Corby, Market Harborough	D6/77
4256	Concrete, ready mixed	Gateshead, Newcastle, Morpeth, Ashington	

Registered no. of agreement	Commodity or service	Area if local	See first paragraph on symbols
4257	Concrete, ready mixed	Sunderland, Houghton-le-Spring, Peterlee	
4265	Concrete, ready mixed	Colwyn Bay, Llandudno, Conway, Betws-y-Coed	
4266	Concrete, ready mixed	City of Hereford, County of Worcester	
4271	Concrete, ready mixed	Newport, Risca, Christchurch and Caldicot	
4272	Concrete, ready mixed	Blackwood	D6/77
4273	Concrete, ready mixed	City of Worcester County of Hereford	
4285	Concrete, ready mixed	Rotherham	
4286	Concrete, ready mixed	Sheffield	
4288	Concrete, ready mixed	Mosborough	
4299	Concrete, ready mixed	Wakefield	D5/77
4300	Concrete, ready mixed	Barnsley	
4303	Concrete, ready mixed	Castleford	
4305	Concrete, ready mixed	Corby	D4/77
4307	Concrete, ready mixed	East Retford	D5/77
4308	Concrete, ready mixed	Doncaster	
4310	Concrete, ready mixed	Sheffield	
4311	Concrete, ready mixed	Chesterfield	
4313	Concrete, ready mixed	Knottingley	
4315	Concrete, ready mixed	Leeds	
4316	Concrete, ready mixed	Bradford	
4320	Concrete, ready mixed	Grimsby	D5/77
4321	Concrete, ready mixed	Immingham	
4322	Concrete, ready mixed	Fylde	
4323	Concrete, ready mixed	Barton-upon-Humber	D5/77
4327	Concrete, ready mixed	North Wirral	
4329	Concrete, ready mixed	North Kent	D6/77
4341	Concrete, ready mixed	Skipton	D6/77
4344	Concrete, ready mixed	Guildford, Woking, Godalming	
4345	Concrete, ready mixed	Leatherhead	
4347	Concrete, ready mixed	Plymouth	
4348	Concrete, ready mixed	Tiverton	D6/77
4349	Concrete, ready mixed	Barnstaple	
4350	Concrete, ready mixed	Cornwall	
4351	Concrete, ready mixed	Torquay, Exeter	
4352	Concrete, ready mixed	Dartford	
4353	Concrete, ready mixed	The London Boroughs	
4354	Concrete, ready mixed	Swansea	
4360	Concrete, ready mixed	Coventry	D6/77
4361	Concrete, ready mixed	Redditch	D4/77
4366	Concrete, ready mixed	Kettering	D6/77
4367	Concrete, ready mixed	Rushden, Wellingborough	D6/77
4369	Concrete, ready mixed	Dunstable, Luton	D6/77
4377	Concrete, ready mixed	Warwick, Leamington Spa, Stratford upon Avon	D4/77
S/551	Container freighting arrangements		
S/636	Credit status information	Scotland	
S/648	Credit status information		
3967	Drugs		
3967	Egg products		
4263	Electronic variable speed controllers		
3967	Essential oils		
S/156	Freight forwarding and handling	London	
3967	Ginger		
3967	Gums		
4005	Jersey, knitted fabrics		
S/311	Loan facilities (transport)		
4431	Macadams, coated	Beeston, Nottingham	
4514	Macadams, coated	The St. Marychurch By-Pass, Devon	
4515	Macadams, coated	A38 Liskeard By-Pass, Cornwall	
4516	Macadams, coated	A30 Launceston By-Pass, Cornwall	
4517	Macadams, coated	A38 Drawbridge, Devon	
4518	Macadams, coated	A379 Billacombe Road, Plymouth	
S/412	Motorist organisations (roadside telephone facilities)		
S/643	Motorist organisations (road signs)		
4336	Mushrooms		
S/641	News service		
S/642	News service		
S/628	News service – greyhound racing	Hackney	
S/629	News service – greyhound racing	Watford and Harringay	
3985	Paper and board production		
3967	Pepper		
3992	Pumps		
4429	Roadstone, coated	Sutton Field Industrial Estate, Hull	
4435	Roadstone, coated	Pleasey By-Pass, Derbyshire	
4436	Roadstone, coated	A630 Fitzwilliam Road, Rotherham	
4427	Road surfacing materials	North Distribution Road, Stourton, Leeds	
4432	Road surfacing materials	Waleswood Industrial Estate	
S/215	Ship brokerage	Grangemouth	
3967	Spices		
S/621	Stevedoring	Goole	
S/630	Syndication of finance for exports and shipbuilding		D9/77
4372	Tar and bituminous coated slag	West Yorkshire	D12/77
4373	Tar and bituminous coated slag	South Lincs	D12/77
4374	Tar and bituminous coated slag	Nottinghamshire	D12/77
4375	Tar and bituminous coated slag	North Humberside	D12/77
4376	Tar and bituminous coated slag	South Humberside and North Lincs	D12/77
4377	Tar and bituminous coated slag	West Yorkshire	D5/77
4378	Tar and bituminous coated slag	North Yorkshire	D5/77
4379	Tar and bituminous coated slag	Humberside	D5/77
4380	Tar and bituminous coated slag	South Yorkshire	D5/77
4381	Tar and bituminous coated slag	Nottinghamshire	D5/77
4382	Tar and bituminous coated slag	Derbyshire	D5/77
4383	Tar and bituminous coated slag	South Humberside and North Lincs	D5/77
4437	Tar and bituminous coated slag	West Yorkshire	D12/77
4440	Tar and bituminous coated slag	South Yorkshire	D12/77
4442	Tar and bituminous coated slag	North Yorkshire	D12/77
4443	Tar and bituminous coated slag	Derbyshire	D12/77
4445	Tar and bituminous coated slag	Nottinghamshire	D12/77
4448	Tar and bituminous coated slag	Lincolnshire	D12/77
4450	Tar and bituminous coated slag	South Humberside and North Lincs	D12/77
4452	Tar and bituminous coated slag	Humberside	D12/77
4454	Tar and bituminous coated slag	North Humberside	D12/77
4384	Tar coated limestone	North of Humber	D6/77
4385	Tar coated limestone	South Yorkshire	D9/77
4386	Tar coated limestone	Sleaford	D6/77
4395	Tar coated slag	West Yorkshire	D9/77
4396	Tar coated slag	South Yorkshire	D9/77
4430	Tarred and bituminous coated macadam	Scunthorpe	
S/476	Television broadcasting facilities		
4003	Text books		
4220	Wall coverings		
4120	Waste paper and related products		
3967	Waxes		
3958	Workbench, metal collapsible		D9/77

LIST II – AMENDMENTS TO THE INDEX

Registered no. of agreement	Register index entry	Area if local		Amendment
4000	Antimony			Add B1/78
S/559	Banking-certificates of deposit			Add F12/77
4000	Bismuth			Add B1/78
3869	Bread		D12/75	Add C5/77
3871	Bread	Midlands	D12/75	Add C5/77
3872	Bread	Midlands	D12/75	Add C5/77
3873	Bread	North North-West, North-East and Midlands	D12/75	Add C5/77
3874	Bread	Scotland	D12/75	Add C5/77
3875	Bread	Southern and London Region	D12/75	Add C5/77
3878	Bread	North-East	D12/75	Add C5/77
3889	Bread		D12/75	Add C5/77
3891	Bread		D12/75	Add C5/77
3892	Bread		D12/75	Add C5/77
3894	Bread		D12/75	Add C5/77
3895	Bread		D12/75	Add C5/77
3907	Bread		D12/75	Add C5/77
3909	Bread		D12/75	Add C5/77
3919	Bread	Manchester	D12/75	Add C5/77
3920	Bread		D12/75	Add C5/77
3921	Bread		D12/75	Add C5/77
3922	Bread		D12/75	Add C5/77
3924	Bread		D12/75	Add C5/77
3925	Bread		D12/75	Add C5/77
4000	Cadmium			Add B1/78
3825	Catering services			Add B1/78
S/434	Freight forwarding			Add F1/78
S/437	Holiday accommodation	Rhyl		Add F1/78
4098	Jute fabrics			Add F12/77
4098	Jute goods			Add F12/77
4075	Leisure wear			Add B1/78
4000	Mercury			Add B1/78
4000	Nickel			Add B1/78
S/51	Road haulage	Goole and District		Add F2/78
4000	Selenium			Add B1/78
S/92	Ship brokerage	Hartlepool		Add D11/77
S/309	Storage and handling			Add F3/78
S/324	Tea warehousing and handling			Add F12/77
S/332	Tea warehousing and handling			Add F12/77

Moneylenders Acts 1900-1927

The following company has been recognised as being a person bona fide carrying on the business of banking for the purposes of the above acts:

Ionian Securities Ltd

Schedule 8 of the Companies Act 1948 and Protection of Depositors Act 1963 (as amended)

The following company has (at its own request) ceased to be recognised by the secretary of state as a banking company for the purposes of the above mentioned acts:

Ionian Securities Ltd (formerly Ionian Bank Ltd)

Patents endorsed 'licences of right'

Under section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'licences of right' on the dates specified.

30 March 1978

1218332 Otto Alfred Becker
Improvements in and relating to wall units with insulation
1321985 Otto Alfred Becker
Improvements in and relating to insulating constructions
1321987 Otto Alfred Becker
Improvements in or relating to wall units
1321988 Otto Alfred Becker
Improvements in or relating to wall units
1383889 BBC Brown Boveri and Co Ltd
Stabilized super conductor
1485306 BBC Brown Boveri and Co Ltd
Improvements in and relating to controllable liquid-crystal display device
1352148 James Arthur Butler
Improvements in or relating to diesel engines
1383308 James Arthur Butler
Improvements in or relating to diesel engines
1102662 Brico Engineering Ltd
An improved ferrous material
1493490 International Standard Electric Corporation
Data processing system

31 March 1978

1181317 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Automatic power transmission mechanism
1286374 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Spot welding process
1288720 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Gas turbine engine variable nozzle assembly
1290647 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Diaphragm vacuum servo
1290826 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Gas turbine engine rotor wheel
1291803 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Hydraulic power supply
1305743 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Electrodeposition of particulate material
1315748 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Phase modulating displacement sensor
1328728 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Rotary positive displacement pump
1332273 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Gas turbine engine having a gas turbine regenerator
1336907 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Internal combustion engine
1341346 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Chemiluminescent instrument
1341347 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Method of chemiluminescent measurement
1343491 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Skid control apparatus for vehicle brake system
1346506 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Vehicle sliding roof
1349834 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Tractor hydraulic lift system
1365821 Ford Motor Co Ltd
A vehicle door, particularly for motor vehicles
1405367 Ford Motor Co Ltd
System and method for supplying air to a fuel-injected internal combustion engine
1407907 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Gearshift linkage mechanism for an automotive vehicle
1411037 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Fuel injection apparatus
1416065 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Motor vehicle lighting system
1432916 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Internal combustion engine intake manifold
1433778 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Internal combustion engine with exhaust gas recirculation
1434872 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Automatic seat back latch release
1437285 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Internal combustion engine
1437567 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Valve actuating mechanism in an internal combustion engine
1438425 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Electrical terminal and brush housing
1440532 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Padded vehicle seating assembly
1316743 The British United Shoe Machinery Co Ltd
Improvements in or relating to moulding
1390912 The British United Shoe Machinery Co Ltd
Improvements in or relating to injection moulding

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on patents form no. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

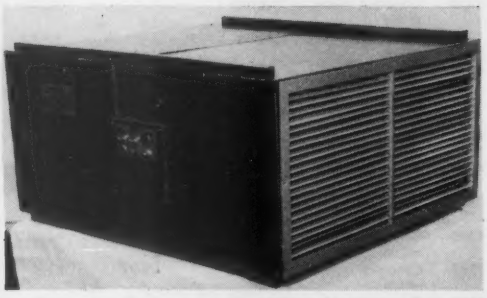
I. J. G. Davis, Comptroller

Official appointments

British Shipbuilders: Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has appointed Richard Whalley as a full-time member of the board of British Shipbuilders. Mr Whalley will serve as the personnel member with responsibility for personnel and industrial relations matters.

National Enterprise Board: Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has appointed Alistair Frame, deputy chief executive of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation, as a part-time member of the National Enterprise Board. Mr Frame's appointment is effective from 1 April 1978.

Smog-Eater™



Welding fumes oil mist, smoke, dust, etc.

Whatever the problem there's a "SMOG-EATER" to collect it, consider the advantages:

High efficiency collects up to 99% of all air-borne contaminants. Solid, or liquid, as small as 0.01 microns.

Energy conservation because you don't need to draw in fresh supplies of cold air. "SMOG-EATER" purifies your existing warm air and recirculates it.

Improved labour relations better working conditions lead to better productivity and keep you within the Health and Safety Requirements.

Low running costs around one tenth of conventional extract and reheat system.

Low installation costs 'SMOG-EATER" units are simply suspended from roof or ceiling, plug into your existing power supply and they go straight to work.

Easy maintenance "SMOG-EATER" units have no disposable parts; periodical cleaning of collector cells is all that's required.

Modular units available for inserting into ductwork systems, either new or existing

HORIZON

Mechanical Services (International) Ltd.
Environmental House, 174 Cheltenham Road,
Bristol BS6 5RE. Tel: 0272-426511 (5 lines). Telex: 449302

New products

Drinking water on tap – anywhere

A self-contained trailer-mounted water purification unit, believed to be the first to meet the standard of the World Health Organisation on potable water, has been introduced by Portals Water Treatment Ltd. It is suitable for use on construction sites as well as in general emergencies or in remote areas.

FSD trailers are equipped with their own diesel generating set, raw-water pump, pressure precoat filter, electrolytic steriliser, chemical dosing equipment, reverse osmosis unit and chemical test equipment. Each plant can treat up to 6.5 m^3/h of raw water – including turbid water with a high concentration of dissolved solids – to provide water fit for drinking, with under 500 parts total dissolved solids in 10^6.

The trailer's four-wheeled all-steel chassis measures approximately 7.6 m × 2.5 m and is fitted with heavy-duty braked beam axles and semi-elliptic leaf springs. A triangular pivoting draw-bar, terminating in a 75 mm ring, is secured to the sub-frame.

Storage space under the chassis accommodates spares, hoses and a 2.25 m^3 capacity canvas tank for purified water. Apart from holding all equipment for treating water, the trailer provides ample storage space for spares and the chemicals required.

Further information: circle 536

Freepost reader service

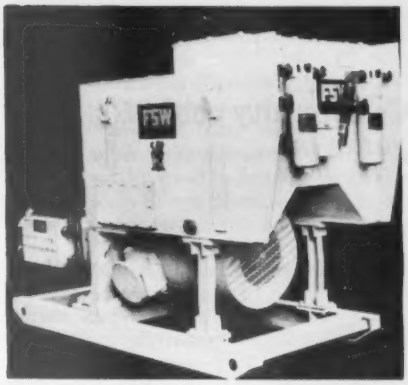
For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Hand cleanser removes paint, bitumen, adhesives

A hand cleanser which quickly removes paint, bitumen, adhesive resins and mastics or other difficult substances has been introduced by Tak Chemicals Ltd. The company claims that Takleen contains no abrasives and rinses off with water leaving no harmful residues and its lanolin constituent keeps hands smooth and soft. The cleanser has a pleasant smell and quickly dissolves contaminants that are normally difficult to remove without skin-irritating thinners. The product, which does not deteriorate in storage, is packed in reusable plastics containers of 1-litre, 5-litre or 25-litre capacity.

Further information: circle 537

Hydraulic unit for pumping

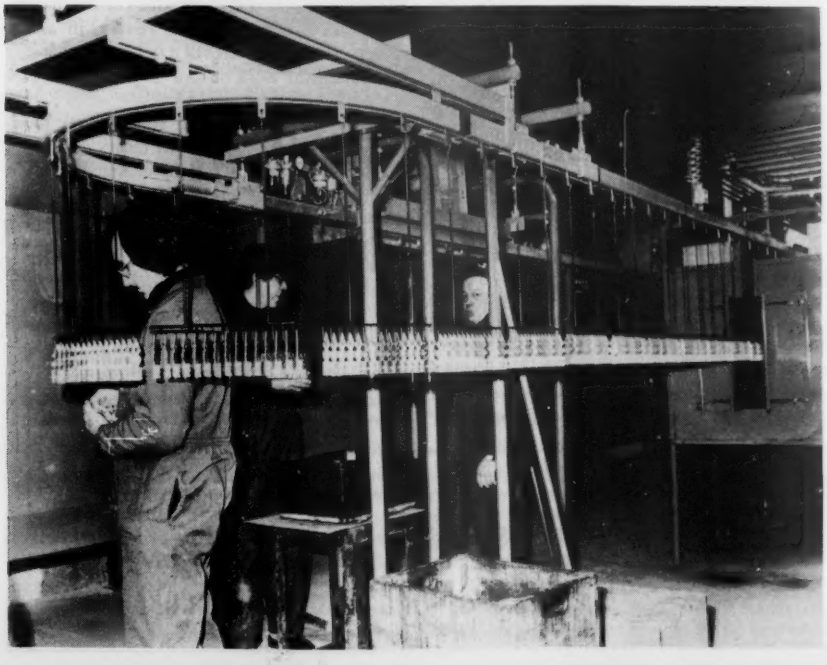


This self-contained hydraulic-power unit can cater for a one-, two- or three-pump system, and only requires plugging into a pump's suction and output hoses. Each circuit incorporates a 40-micrometre filter, a relief valve and an unloading valve. All feeds into the tank, face returns and unloading valve discharge, lead into a settling section which is discharged into the main tank over a single weir and through a magnetic filter to remove metallic particles. Large area 76 micrometre filter screens are used for the suction filter, which incorporates a self-contained high pressure cleaning system, and main water feed to the tank is through a 50 micrometre filter with an indicator to show a blocked filter condition. It is manufactured by Fletcher Sutcliffe Wild of Wakefield.

Further information: circle 539

Light-duty closed-track conveyor system launched

An overhead-conveyor system for light-duty applications throughout industry, the 200L, has been introduced by Stewart Gill and Co Ltd. Closed track, it offers a maximum capacity of 30 kg per load link and a safe working chain pull of 200 kgs. It operates in both horizontal and vertical planes and is primarily intended for circuits of under 100m. A range of variable speeds is available to meet customer's particular requirements. Drive units are fitted with a shearpin device to protect the drive mechanism and conveyor chain in the event of an overload. **Further information: circle 538**



Hydraulic version of overcab refrigeration unit introduced

A hydraulic version has been developed of the OB refrigeration unit, smallest in Petter Refrigeration's range of overcab transport refrigeration equipment for the protection of frozen and fresh produce in small delivery vehicles. Basic models are powered by petrol or propane engines and units are also available with three phase 50 Hz mains electric motor for standby over-night or depot duties.

The new HOB unit's compressor is powered by a vehicle-driven hydraulic pump and models are offered for the carriage of chilled and fresh produce at box temperatures above 0°C or for frozen goods down to −20°C. In general, they are suitable for maintaining box temperatures of chilled and fresh produce in insulated bodies from 3.65 m to 4.87 m approximately, whilst for frozen goods it is desirable to restrict body sizes to no more than 4.26 m.

One prototype HOB has been used for more than a year for the delivery of perishable goods. Refrigeration capacities vary with compressor speeds which in turn are governed by road speeds of the vehicle, but the manufacturers claim that at the lowest end of the scale, a vehicle engine idling speed provides sufficient cooling in a suitably insulated closed box to hold the temperature.

Further information: circle 540

New publications

Community coal 25 years on

In a foreword to the European commission's recent survey into the position of coal in the community, EEC commissioner Guido Brunner points out that despite all the difficulties, the commission is convinced that coal and the common market for coal will be able to make good progress, even in a world altered by the energy crisis. The survey marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community.

The report, which describes the position of coal in relation to the overall energy supply situation, examines the various factors which have influenced its supply and demand. There is also an analysis of the effect on the industry of the oil boom in the 1950s and 1960s and of the contrasting impact of the recent problems of oil supply.

The survey looks at the national policies of member states, but, not unnaturally, the main emphasis is placed on the role of the community as a whole, and of its institutions in particular. Included in the annexes are some useful background statistical tables on energy consumption and production.

This is produced basically as an historical survey, and there is no serious attempt to forecast future developments at a community level, or to reach any firm consensus on the future of community coal policy, although the survey does set down proposals for a future community energy policy.

Twenty-five Years of the Common Market in Coal, 1953-1978. Commission of the European Communities. 1978. Available from HMSO. 188 pages, paperback. £4.00. (ISBN 92 825 0007 1).

Unravelling community developments

In view of the complexities of European communities' legislation, to have conveniently available general information (particularly of a legal nature) about varying aspects of community development, makes life easier for those affected. Two recently issued publications are particularly helpful in this respect.

The first is a compilation of the texts of the secondary legislation on energy,covering coal, oil, gas, electricity and nuclear energy. A short survey of the legislation appears by way of introduction and annexes of the texts of agreements between the EEC and third countries plus Euratom co-operation agreements complete the volume. The publication will be kept up to date with periodic supplements though none appear to have been issued as yet.

The second publication, a review of the council's work, is intended purely as a reference document for public use. In view of its handy format, and the fact that it is indexed, it should be widely available, particularly in public, college and business libraries.

Community Energy Policy: texts of the relevant legislation. Commission of the European Communities. 1976. Available from HMSO. 257 pages; paperback £3.50 (ISBN 0 11 937067 0).

Twenty-fourth Review of the Council's Work, 1 January-31 December 1976. General Secretariat of the Council of the European Communities. nd [1977]. Available from HMSO. 274 pages; paperback £3.20 (ISBN 0 11 937101 4).

Europe's industrial organisation

An increasing amount of both theoretical and empirical research is going on throughout Europe into the performance, conduct and structure of industry. However much of the resulting literature has not been produced in the English language.

Two European academics, both professors of economics, have chosen this opportune moment to publish a textbook on the subject.

'European Industrial Organisation' is written principally as a textbook for students in the second or third year of a course in European economics and industry, but should prove of value to anyone in the business world requiring a broader perspective of the subject. It should be emphasised however that a certain level of background knowledge is expected of the reader.

Among the topics covered are industrial concentration, European competition policy and the role of industrial policy. Wherever possible the authors compare the similarities and differences in European practice with that in the United States. For those seeking further information on the subject there is a useful list of American and European publications in the references provided at the end of the work.

European Industrial Organisation, by Alexis P. Jacquemin and Henry W. de Jong. Macmillan. 1977. hardback £8.95 (ISBN 0 333 17902 1); paperback £3.95 (ISBN 0 333211022).

Patent Office publications for industry

The Patent Office offers industry a wide range of publications. These include the Official Journal (Patents), the Trade Marks Journal, British Patent Specifications, Illustrated Abridgements of Patent Specifications, Reports of Patent, Design and Trade Mark Cases, and 50-year subject matter file lists of british patent specifications. Details of these and other publications may be obtained by post from Sale Branch, the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent, BR5 3RD, or by personal application at the Public Sale Counter of the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2.

Competition law in practice

Over the past five years, since the publication of the first edition of Bellamy and Child's 'Common Market Law of Competition', EEC competition law has doubled in volume, while the undecided questions and complexities of the legislation remain in abundance. The appearance of a new edition of this now standard work on this important subject is therefore welcome.

Based on the rules on competition (contained in articles 85-94 of the treaty of Rome), this edition, like its predecessor, provides examples of their practical application, but has now been extensively rewritten and updated to take account of recent developments. Substantial appendices contain full details of relevant treaty provisions and regulations.

The work should prove of value to lawyers, economists and all those actively involved in this area of EEC legislation.

Common Market Law of Competition, by C. W. Bellamy and Graham D. Child. 2nd edition. Sweet and Maxwell. 1978. 492 pages. £19.75 (ISBN 0 421 22280 8).

The books reviewed above – and many other business books are available immediately from stock at these booksellers.

THE BUSINESS SCHOOL BOOKSHOP
Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA 01-723 3902

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Technology news

Post Office reveals details of its next-century telecoms system

Details of system X – the all-British electronic exchange system that will revolutionise the nation's telecommunications service were unveiled by the Post Office and Britain's three major equipment suppliers – the General Electric Co Ltd, Plessey Telecommunications Ltd and Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd – at Communications 78 at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham last week.

The system X family of electronic exchanges is part of a new generation of technically-advanced equipment which will carry the Post Office telecommunications system into the twenty-first century. The largest single telecommunications development project ever undertaken in Britain, it aims to make the most effective and economic use of up-to-the minute technologies and techniques.

In revealing the outline of the new system the Post Office announced that it intends to have the first system X exchanges in operation before the end of 1981, some months earlier than expected. Orders for the digital-trunk, junction and small local exchanges will be placed before the end of this year.

Not only should it enable plant and running costs to be held down beyond the end of the century, the system will also lay the foundations for a better basic service combined with new customer services and facilities.

As an illustration, system X will permit use of a simple code for frequently-contacted numbers, and enable users to hold an incoming call and then make a quick outgoing inquiry over the same phone. System X will also inject a call-waiting signal into an existing call, to tell the two people talking that someone else was trying to contact one of them. It will also allow several people to speak with each other on a conference call. Later, it will permit automatic customer transfer of calls over a wide area.

Essential characteristics of the Post Office's new system X are:

- ☐ local exchanges with 2-wire subscriber switching and 4-wire junction switching;
- ☐ trunk and tandem exchanges with 4-wire switching;
- ☐ single signalling system with extensive capability;
- ☐ fast set-up times, for multi-link as well as local calls;
- ☐ good speech quality, irrespective of distance;
- ☐ reduced transmission noise and distortion;
- ☐ intrinsic reliability of electronic and microelectronic components;
- ☐ simplified manufacture and maintenance;
- ☐ in-service flexibility for easier day-to-day management of the overall system, and in the provision of customer services;
- ☐ inherent capabilities for evolution in terms of services, operations and techniques.

They also give benefits in terms of costs, equipment size and accommodation requirements; and in terms of procurement, installation and exchange commissioning times.

Family of exchanges

Based on microelectronics, digital switching, stored program (computer) control, and common channel signalling, system X is a co-ordinated family of telephone exchanges for different applications: local exchanges, in a range of sizes from small rural units up to city centre systems; tandem exchanges, interconnecting local exchanges; trunk exchanges, handling long-distance calls; international gateway exchanges, providing links with other countries; specialised exchanges handling computer data instead of phone calls; manual exchanges, providing operator assistance; and administration centres, for the remote control of network management and maintenance.

The system X family of new exchange switching systems has been designed from the start to improve the service capabilities, cost effectiveness and export prospects of UK telecommunications. One clear objective is the creation of a total integrated telecommunications system capable of overcoming the limitations of existing networks and paving the way to more advanced networks and services of the future.

System X will considerably extend the capabilities of the telecommunications networks. Digital operation, software control, and common channel signalling – with control information transmitted in the form of data messages – all provide considerable adaptability to meet diverse and evolving customer service, operational and network requirements.

The new family of telephone switching systems is built up on two levels: the upper level is a range of telephone exchanges and supporting systems; the lower level a set of standard modules, or subsystems. This modularity applies both to hardware and software and it offers many benefits. For example, changes in service, operational and traffic requirements can be met by adding further modules, or modifying existing ones. With modular hardware, new technology can be introduced into individual modules without disturbing the overall system structure.

More than a dozen subsystems are in development; either hardware or software, or combinations of both. Each is a predetermined division of an exchange system performing a specified function. Subsystems are built up to form a particular switching system, or exchange installation.

At present a series of models is being built in manufacturers' premises of small-to-medium local, junction and trunk exchanges and a network administration centre for Post Office evaluation. These will be followed by the first production exchanges. These will prove installation, commissioning and operating procedures, and their associated documentation.

Plans for introducing system X into Britain's telephone network have yet to be confirmed, the new switching equipment would be installed at particular centres linked by a skeletal digital network. A start has already been made with such a network and Britain's first long-distance digital transmission systems.

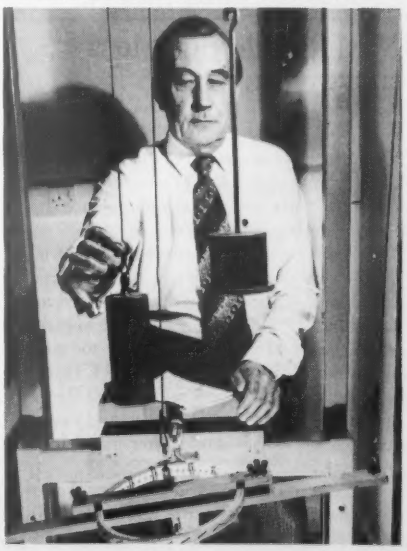
An all-British realisation, system X is part of a worldwide revolution in telecommunications, in which established forms of transmission, switching, signalling and control are giving way to new.

Dunlop opens sports research centre

A tennis racket is subjected to a flexibility test to assess the torsional stiffness of its components and construction at Dunlop's new research and development centre at Horbury, Yorkshire. The centre is cabable of carrying out research into all aspects of sports equipment, from golf balls to racket stringing, from table tennis balls to squash balls under one roof. It will also undertake the development of related manufacturing processes.

Staffed by chemists, physicists, materials technologists and engineers, the Horbury centre will operate in conjunction with similar Dunlop sports establishments in the United States and Japan. In the UK, expenditure on research and development has grown five fold in the last five years.

Further information: circle 541



Electron microscope magnifies 25 million times

One of the most powerful analytical electron microscopes commercially available, three HB5s worth £1 million have been sold to three United States universities in as many months.

A high-resolution scanning transmission electron microscope – the HB5 – capable of magnification from 100 times to a massive 25 000 000 times with a resolution of 1.4 angstroms has been designed and produced by VG Microscopes of East Grinstead. The image is projected on to a cathode ray tube and can then be photographed. In the HB5 the use of a field emission gun as an electron source helps to provide a constant image intensity throughout the extensive range of magnification.

The scanning system enables the signals to be processed so as to allow the study of unstained biological specimens – thus largely eliminating the need to use staining techniques – and the errors of interpretation that can result from them. The advanced ultra-high vacuum technology incorporated into the instrument can produce and maintain a 'clean' vacuum at one ten billionth of a torr – sufficient to protect specimens from carbon and other contamination while under examination.

Among the many tasks undertaken by the HB5 was the examination of the structure of catalyst particles involving the x-ray analysis of material no larger than 20 angstroms – one five hundred thousandth part of a millimetre. Two other methods of analysis can also be used with the HB5 – electron energy loss analysis for light elements beyond the range of the x-ray and microdiffraction for crystallographic analysis.

Further information: circle 542

Nationwide heat-loss survey takes off

A countrywide aerial survey to pinpoint heat losses from industrial and commercial buildings, residential areas and a city centre site, is planned to begin this week.

The survey, using a multi-spectral infra-red scanner, mounted in a Twin Pioneer aircraft, is part of a research programme aimed at establishing the viability of airborne surveys in helping companies and others to control energy use. Co-ordinated by AERE Harwell, the programme will cost up to £45,000 – to be shared by Department of Energy and a consortium of industrial and other participating organisations.

Three aerial surveys will be undertaken over sites in the north-west, the midlands and the south of England. Data collected, together with ground information such as inside and outside temperatures, wind speed and humidity, will be used to build up a photographic map of heat loss on the various sites. Ground surveys will be carried out by the companies together with spot measurements by Harwell's non-destructive testing centre.

Immediate results will illustrate problem areas such as poorly insulated roofs or leaks from lines of pipework carrying steam or hot water. However, the research is aimed at providing a detailed numerical analysis of heat loss from large areas of space heating. From this information energy managers can work out economic levels of insulation, for example, along with other cost-effective energy-saving measures.

All objects emit infra-red radiation, the amount depending on the temperature and the nature of the surface. This emission can be picked up by instruments aboard aircraft and can be displayed as a map showing temperature differences as little as 0.3°C. From this temperature map, actual heat loss to the atmosphere can be estimated using the other supporting measurements made on the ground.

Weather is a crucial factor in the success of the technique and will determine the actual scheduling of the flights. Companies taking part and places to be surveyed include: GEC Turbine Generators, Rugby, Express Lift Co, Northampton, The Marconi Co Ltd, Leicester, Elliot Process Automation, Leicester, Power Engineering Ltd, Whetstone, Power Engineering Ltd, Stafford, Pilkington Brothers Ltd, St Helens, University of Technology, Loughborough, Bass Production, Burton-on-Trent, Fairey Surveys Ltd, Hinkley Point Power Station and Slough Trading Estate, UKAEA, Risley and Harwell, Alcan Booth Extrusions Ltd, Banbury, City and University, Cambridge, University, Sheffield, ICI Fibres, Doncaster, and Reed International, Maidstone.

Further information: circle 543

Report on igneous and metamorphic rock published

Igneous and metamorphic rock, traditionally used for building and ornamental stone, but now used mainly as crushed stone aggregate in road construction is the subject of a report published last month by the Department of Industry. 'Mineral Dossier 19: Igneous and Metamorphic Rock', HMSO, £1.75, is the latest in a series of concise reports on economic minerals of the United Kingdom, compiled by the Institute of Geological Sciences.

The report describes the geological classification of such rocks and their uses, prices and other economic factors, and reviews the present structure of the industry. Included are the latest production and trade data together with regional analyses of the major producing operations.

Igneous rocks are in a molten state whereas metamorphic rocks are the result of alteration by heat and pressure. In the UK both occur mainly in Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, south west and northern England. Other than a few small outcrops in the midlands, the remaining parts of England are devoid of resources.

In 1976 an estimated 28 million tonnes of igneous and metamorphic rock aggregates was consumed in Great Britain which constituted 13 per cent of total aggregate consumption. Although of secondary quantitative importance, igneous rock becomes of prime importance in areas where other materials such as suitable limestone or gravel are not economically available. Certain types of igneous rock together with some sandstones provide the main natural sources of skid-resistant material used in road surfacing.

The growth of the industry over the last 20 years has led to environmental problems which are common to most quarrying operations. These include intrusion on the landscape, air and ground vibration caused by blasting, noise and dust from processing plant and difficulties in accommodating large volumes of mineral traffic on minor roads.

Parliament

Monday, 3 April

Foreign companies in UK

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked whether undertakings on import substitutes or import levels were going to be demanded of Japanese companies who sought to invest in the United Kingdom; and how appropriate import levels were going to be fixed by the government in requesting such undertakings.

Mr Williams replied that proposals by foreign companies to invest in the United Kingdom were considered on their merits. Where the proposals related to sensitive industrial sectors his department negotiated with the company to secure undertakings which would ensure that the project was in the national interest. These undertakings could include assurances on import substitution and the level of imports by the company. Overall import levels are a matter for the Secretary of State for Trade.

British Leyland Ltd

Alec Woodall (Hemsworth) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would give details of all the payments made by the government and the National Enterprise Board to British Leyland Ltd since the publication of the Ryder report.

Mr Huckfield said that the main payments made by the government and the National Enterprise Board to British Leyland Ltd since publication of the Ryder report were: £200 million equity capital subscribed by the secretary of state pursant to a rights issue by the company – October 1975; £70 million long term capital provided by the National Enterprise Board under the Industry Act 1975 – February/March 1977; £30 million long term loan capital provided by the National Enterprise Board under section 8 of the Industry Act 1972 on direction by the secretary of state under section 3 of the Industry Act 1975 – March 1977; £50 million long term loan capital provided by the National Enterprise Board under the Industry Act 1975 – September 1977; £275 million short term loan provided by the National Enterprise Board under the Industry Act 1975 – March 1978. In addition the company has received small amounts of assistance from the government under a variety of schemes which are available to industry generally.

Industry Act applications and offers

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked the Secretary of State for Industry on 14 February if he would publish a table corresponding to that in appendix U of the most recent annual report under the Industry Act 1972, giving a breakdown of data for England, Scotland, Wales and for the United Kingdom, respectively, up to the latest date for which figures were available.

Mr Cryer, in addition to his earlier reply (*Trade and Industry*, 24 February, page 412) gave the information in the table below.

INDUSTRY ACT 1972: SECTION 8 SECTORAL SCHEMES: SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS AND OFFERS AT 31 DEC 1977

Scheme	Date of introduction	Closing date for applications	Applications: Received	Applications: Rejected or withdrawn	Applications: Under consideration	Offers: Number	Offers: Assistance offered (£m)	Offers: Associated project costs (£m)	Offers: Payments (£m)
United Kingdom									
Clothing	15.10.75	31.12.77	1 036	80	616	340	4.6	19.2	1.3
Drop forging	8.11.77	31.12.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electronic components	*24.1.77*	*31.7.78*	*66*	*11*	*45*	*10*	*1.4*	*8.5*	—
Ferrous foundry	5.8.75	31.12.76	514	107	73	334	65.0	296.4	8.1
Instrumentation and automation	1.11.77	30.4.79	12	1	11	—	—	—	—
Machine tool	5.8.75	31.12.77	443	37	291	115	11.5	59.6	1.7
Non-ferrous foundry	24.1.77	31.7.78	99	14	52	33	2.5	10.8	0.1
Paper and board	*15.6.76*	*30.6.78*	*64*	*9*	*24*	*31*	*6.6*	*30.1*	*1.5*
Poultrymeat processing	4.8.76	31.3.77	124	12	66	46	4.0	22.1	0.2
Printing machinery	13.8.76	31.12.77	74	4	54	16	2.5	12.7	0.2
Redmeat slaughterhouse	*9.11.76*	*30.11.78*	*119*	*18*	*62*	*39*	*2.5*	*20.0*	*(0.039)*
Textile machinery	13.8.76	31.12.77	87	4	70	13	1.6	8.3	(0.020)
Wool textile, stage 1	19.7.73	31.12.75	332	26	—	306	16.6	74.8	13.1
Wool textile, stage 2	*29.11.76*	*30.9.77*	*88*	*1*	*65*	*22*	*0.1*	*0.4*	*(0.018)*
United Kingdom – Totals			3 058	324	1 429	1 305	118.9	562.9	26.2
England									
Clothing	15.10.75	31.12.77	837	71	493	273	3.7	15.4	1.1
Drop forging	*8.11.77*	*31.12.78*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electronic components	24.1.77	31.7.78	60	10	42	8	1.3	8.0	—
Ferrous foundry	5.8.75	31.12.76	456	94	67	295	57.8	257.6	7.8
Instrumentation and automation	1.11.77	30.4.79	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
Machine tool	5.8.75	31.12.77	421	35	282	104	10.7	55.4	1.6
Non-ferrous foundry	*24.1.77*	*31.7.78*	*87*	*11*	*48*	*23*	*2.1*	*9.0*	*0.1*
Paper and board	15.6.76	30.6.78	52	6	22	24	6.0	27.0	1.5
Poultrymeat processing	4.8.76	31.3.77	109	12	59	38	3.9	20.2	0.2
Printing machinery	*13.8.76*	*31.12.77*	*72*	*4*	*53*	*15*	*2.4*	*12.5*	*0.2*
Redmeat slaughterhouse	9.11.76	30.11.78	92	16	46	30	2.1	16.3	(0.040)
Textile machinery	13.8.76	31.12.77	83	4	67	12	1.6	8.2	(0.020)
Wool textile, stage 1	*19.7.73*	*31.12.75*	*298*	*23*	—	*275*	*15.1*	*66.1*	*11.8*
Wool textile, stage 2	29.11.76	30.9.77	77	—	56	21	0.1	0.4	(0.018)
England – Totals			2 654	286	1 245	1 123	106.8	496.1	24.3
Scotland									
Clothing	15.10.75	31.12.77	104	5	61	38	0.5	2.0	0.1
Drop forging	8.11.77	31.12.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electronic components	24.1.77	31.7.78	4	1	2	1	0.1	0.3	—
Ferrous foundry	*5.8.75*	*31.12.76*	*40*	*6*	*3*	*31*	*6.4*	*34.7*	*0.3*
Instrumentation and automation	1.11.77	30.4.79	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Machine tool	5.8.75	31.12.77	20	1	8	11	0.8	4.2	0.1
Non-ferrous foundry	24.1.77	31.7.78	7	2	4	1	0.1	0.6	—
Paper and board	15.6.76	30.6.78	8	3	1	4	0.3	1.8	(0.009)
Poultrymeat processing	*4.8.76*	*31.3.77*	*9*	—	*3*	*6*	*0.1*	*1.0*	—
Printing machinery	13.8.76	31.12.77	2	—	1	1	(0.028)	0.2	—
Redmeat slaughterhouse	9.11.76	30.11.78	21	2	11	8	0.4	2.5	—
Textile machinery	13.8.76	31.12.77	3	—	2	1	(0.003)	(0.007)	—
Wool textile, stage 1	19.7.73	31.12.75	31	3	—	28	1.6	8.7	1.3
Wool textile, stage 2	29.11.76	30.9.77	11	1	9	1	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.0004)
Scotland – Totals			261	24	106	131	10.3	56.0	1.8
Wales									
Clothing	15.10.75	31.12.77	43	3	24	16	0.2	0.8	0.1
Drop forging	8.11.75	31.12.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electronic components	24.1.77	31.7.78	2	—	1	1	(0.030)	0.2	—
Ferrous foundry	5.8.75	31.12.76	16	6	2	8	0.8	4.1	(0.018)
Instrumentation and automation	1.11.77	30.4.79	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Machine tool	5.8.75	31.12.77	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Non-ferrous foundry	24.1.77	31.7.78	5	1	—	4	0.3	1.2	—
Paper and board	15.6.76	30.6.78	4	—	1	3	0.3	1.3	(0.011)
Poultrymeat processing	4.8.76	31.3.77	4	—	2	2	(0.039)	0.9	—
Printing machinery	13.8.76	31.12.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redmeat slaughterhouse	9.11.76	30.11.78	5	—	4	1	(0.012)	0.1	—
Textile machinery	13.8.76	31.12.77	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Wool textile, stage 1	19.7.73	31.12.75	2	—	—	2	(0.004)	—	(0.004)
Wool textile, stage 2	29.11.76	30.9.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wales – Totals			85	12	36	37	1.6	8.6	0.1

Steel industry capacity

Peter Hardy (Rother Valley) asked what was the current level of use of capacity in the steel industry; and how this compared with other countries with significant steel industries.

Mr Huckfield said that in the white paper, 'British Steel Corporation: the road to viability' (Cmnd 7149), published 22 March it was stated (paragraph 5) that the UK industry was currently operating at about two-thirds capacity, the same as Japan. Other EEC countries were operating at about 60 per cent of capacity and the United States at about 75 per cent.

Imports of lorries

Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would take action against Irish nationals who bought in complete Japanese lorries and, by assembling them within the EEC, circumvented the voluntary agreement between Great Britain and Japan about the sale of lorries on the British market.

Mr Meacher said that there had been no substantial imports into the UK from the Irish Republic of the vehicles described in the question.

Ministers

Department of Industry

Secretary of State: Eric Varley
Ministers of State: Alan Williams
Gerald Kaufman
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Robert Cryer
Leslie Huckfield

Department of Trade

Secretary of State: Edmund Dell
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Michael Meacher
Stanley Clinton Davis

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State: Roy Hattersley
Minister of State: John Fraser
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Slide fasteners

Mr J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would publish the amount of overseas trade in fasteners in volume terms for the period 1970 to 77.

Mr Meacher replied that details of overseas trade in parts of slide fasteners were not available on a consistent basis throughout the period 1970-1977, and gave the information in the adjacent table from information published in *Overseas Trade Statistics* under SITC(R) 899.53.

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	196	1977
Exports of complete slide fasteners: numbers in dozens	1 627 279	2 091 677	2 167 948	2 783 441	1 805 135	2 993 282	6 097 799	5 219 341
Exports of parts of slide fasteners: weight in pounds		926 029	1 037 989	1 744 334	1 403 932	676 186	903 812	896 775
Imports of complete slide fasteners: numbers in dozens	3 295 966	5 603 379	6 093 247	6 388 653	6 283 841	5 826 397	7 539 053	7 533 895
Import of parts of slide fasteners: weight in pounds	—	—	—	—	1 550 941	1 471 481	1 736 504	1 924 245

Consumer Council

Anthony Grant (Harrow Central) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection on 27 February if he would set out the names of the members of the Consumer Council, the remuneration they had received by way of salary, fees or expenses from public funds, what other public offices they held and the date of expiry of their appointments.

Mr Fraser, further to his earlier reply (*Trade and Industry*, 10 March, page 522) gave the following additional name:

Name	Appointment expires	Salary/fee	Other public office known to the department
Kenneth Glynn	30 April 1979	£750 pa.	—

Tuesday, 4 April

Amoco Cadiz

John Farr (Harborough) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what consultations he had initiated with the French government in relation to the Amoco Cadiz*; and whether the use of RAF or RN planes to destroy the wreck by bombing were offered.*

Mr Clinton Davis said that apart from offers of assistance, liaison officers and technical experts were sent to Brest and subsequently to Cherbourg. He had visited Brest on 24 March for discussions with the French minister concerned and senior officials. While the British government maintained continual contact with the French authorities throughout the operation, Britain had not been asked to provide service aircraft to bomb the wreck.

John Farr also asked how many British vessels were made available to contain or disperse the Amoco Cadiz *oil spill; when they were made available; and what use was made of them by the French authorities. What help was offered to the French authorities in relation to the oil spill from the* Amoco Cadiz *so far as the use of authorised spray dispersants were concerned; if that help was accepted; and what had been the total quantity of such dispersant deployed by British vessels to date.*

Mr Clinton Davis replied that an offer of assistance was made on the morning of 17 March and six vessels equipped for spraying dispersants were, at the request of the French, provided on 19 March. The total UK force mobilised in this operation had been some 25 naval and commercial vessels as the operation built up. About 165 000 gallons of very low toxicity dispersant had been used to date by those vessels in the dual role of providing assistance to the French authorities and protecting the British coasts including the Channel Islands.

Super tanker safety

Peter Mills (West Devon) asked the Secretary of State for Trade in view of recent problems created by the tanker Amoco Cadiz*, if he remained satisfied that many super tankers should be fitted with only one propulsion screw and thus were helpless if a major breakdown occurred.*

Mr Clinton Davis answered that because nearly all large tankers were fitted with single rudders, single screws provided greater manoeuvrability than twin screws at slow speeds. While the lessons to be learnt from the *Amoco Cadiz* disaster would be fully studied, it would not be practicable to convert existing tankers from single to twin screw nor would this guarantee that no tanker would ever be left without power for propulsion.

Peter Mills also asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he was satisfied that these super tankers had sufficient safety equipment to deal with failures to their steering rudders.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the current Safety of Life at Sea Convention 1960 required tankers to be provided with main and auxiliary steering gears. It was agreed at the IMCO tanker safety and pollution prevention conference in February 1978 that in the future there should be duplication of control and steering gear power units. The cause of the rudder failure in the case of the *Amoco Cadiz* would be fully studied to see if further international measures were necessary.

Share of world trade

Tim Renton (Mid-Sussex) asked what was Great Britain's current share of world trade; what this was worth in value terms; and what was its share of world trade in 1975, 1970 and 1965.

Mr Meacher replied that figures were not separately available for Great Britain as opposed to the UK. The United Kingdom's share of world trade was normally measured in terms of its share of the value of the main manufacturing countries' exports of manufactured goods. This information was provided in table C1 of the latest edition (no. 29) of the *Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics*.

Textiles from Mauritius

Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what representations he had received about textile imports from Mauritius and what action was being taken.

Mr Meacher said that the industry had expressed their concern about imports of acrylic yarn from Mauritius. Imports of all textiles and clothing from Mauritius were subject to surveillance licensing and the department was keeping a close watch on the level of imports, particularly of acrylic yarn. Mauritius which was a member of the Lomé convention did not have a bilateral agreement with the EEC. However the commission said at the council of ministers on 20 December that countries which had not signed bilateral agreements with the EEC would be subject to the same kind of safeguard procedures as those which had.

Clothing industry

Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Industry whether he had received a report from the clothing industry productivity resources agency; and if he would: (a) detail the work completed and (b) detail the work set in hand since its inception; what were the functions of the chief executive of the agency; when the agency was first established, what were its terms of reference, and what was the size of its budget.

Mr Cryer replied that the clothing industry productivity resources agency was incorporated on 8 December 1977. The first board meeting was to be held on 5 April. The chairman of the board was Mr Goodman, a director of Marks and Spencer and the board consisted of representatives of the clothing EDC together with representatives of workers and employers in the knitting industry. No work had yet been set in hand. The functions to be undertaken by the chief executive were a matter for the Cipra board to decide. The agency's terms of reference given to it by the clothing EDC were as follows:

To promote improved performance and productivity in the clothing industry; to provide information and expert advice to companies on scientific and technological matters connected with clothing productivity.

The department had agreed to provide up to £450,000 towards the cost of setting up and running the agency for the first five years. It was a condition that after about the third year the department's contribution must be matched by the agency's earnings from the industry.

Clothing industry assistance

Max Madden (Sowerby) asked for the number and value of applications which were still outstanding under the scheme of assistance under the Industry Act 1972 to the clothing industry.

Mr Cryer replied that the latest figures available covered the period up to 28 February 1978. The number of outstanding applications was 616 with an estimated grant value of over £20 million. There were however some cases which could not yet be recorded so that the above figures would be subject to some slight revision.

Clothing industry grants

Max Madden (Sowerby) asked for a list for each year of the number of grants and their value, made under the scheme of assistance under the Industry Act 1972 to the clothing industry.

Mr Cryer gave the following information:

Year ended	Number of grants made	Offers of assistance made £	Actual payments £
31.3.76	7	23 000	nil
31.3.77	127	1 192 000	305 000
28.2.78	206	3 488 000	1 251 000

Small firms collaboration

Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what amount of assistance his department had provided under its scheme to assist feasibility studies into collaborative arrangements among small firms; and whether he had any plans to extend the closing date for receipt of applications for assistance under the scheme.

Mr Cryer replied that of the £100,000 available, the total amount so far committed was about £35,000. The scheme, which was introduced in April 1976, was due to terminate on 31 March, this year. However, in view of a recent increase in the number of applications for assistance, the department had decided to extend the operation of the scheme beyond 31 March until the £100,000 available had been fully taken up.

Special development area incentives

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what incentives has department could make available to firms contemplating moving out of an inner-city partnership area to a special development area; and whether any incentives were available to firms contemplating moving out of an assisted area into an inner-city partnership area.

Mr Cryer said that the white paper 'Policy for the Inner Cities' (cmnd 6845) recognised that the assisted areas should continue to receive priority and that an intra-regional preference should be introduced for certain inner city areas. The Inner Urban Areas Bill provided for certain increases in the powers of local authorities to assist industry. The main incentives available in the special development areas were: (1) regional development grants of 22 per cent of the cost of new buildings, plant and machinery; (2) regional selective assistance available in the form of loans or interest relief grants; (3) government factories, advance or custom built, available for rent or purchase.

British Leyland

Alec Woodall (Hemsworth) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what was his estimate of the number of jobs which would be lost within the company and in the supplying industry if either British Leyland Ltd or British Leyland Cars were to cease operations.

Mr Huckfield answered that total UK employment in British Leyland at the end of 1977 was 172 000, of which 130 000 were accounted for by BL Cars. It was estimated that at least as many further jobs in the supplying and other related industries would also be in jeopardy if BL or its cars business were to cease trading. BL obtained significant amounts of goods and services from some 7000 firms.

National Enterprise Board

Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what discussions he had had with the National Enterprise Board about the board's investment policy and the government's industrial strategy in the light of the £84,000 purchase of shares by the board in Hivent Ltd which company subsequently became insolvent and dismissed its workers.

Mr Kaufman said that the NEB's acquisition of

shares in this company, at a cost of £54,000, did not require the consent of the secretary of state, it was a matter for the NEB, acting within the policy guidance agreed by the government, and announced by the secretary of state on 1 December 1976.

East Midlands airport

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Trade whether it was his policy that any developments at East Midlands airport should be based on its role as a regional airport and not as a gateway international airport.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the government considered that the development of East Midlands airport should be related closely to demand, which is forecast to increase to one and a half million passengers a year by 1990, and to the conclusions of the white paper on airports policy. In the longer term either Birmingham or East Midlands could develop into a gateway international airport, but this would depend on the growth of demand.

Footwear exports

Sir Geoffrey de Freitas (Kettering) asked to which members of the European community had there been an increase in the exports of British footwear to date in 1978, compared with 1977.

Mr Meacher replied that statistics were available only for the first two months of this year. They showed that United Kingdom exports of footwear to all member states of the European community except Ireland and Denmark were higher than in the same period in 1977. A breakdown of the figures was as follows:

FOOTWEAR EXPORTS '000 pairs

	UK exports Jan-Feb 1977	UK exports Jan-Feb 1978	Increase
France	44	61	17
Belgium/Luxembourg	31	54	23
Netherlands	96	131	35
Federal Republic of Germany	89	103	14
Italy	55	84	29

Trade with Romania and Bulgaria

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Trade whether the discussions that he held in Romania and Bulgaria recently had resulted in arrangements for an increase in the level of imports from those countries, and in what industrial sectors such imports would take place.

Mr Clinton Davis answered that no formal arrangements for an increase in imports from these countries had been made as a result of the secretary of state's discussions. They were generally about the expansion of trade with those countries which would of course involve an increase in the levels of both imports from them and exports to them but the main emphasis was on the latter.

Whale products

Sir John Langford-Holt (Shrewsbury) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would seek powers to require containers of goods which incorporate whale products to be so marked.

Mr Cryer said that the sperm whale was the only whale whose products could legally be imported to the UK. The major whale product was sperm oil, which was used in the leather and engineering industries. He was currently examining the position to see if goods containing whale products or produced with their use could be so marked.

Cable and Wireless

Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would publish figures showing the deficits or surpluses produced by Cable and Wireless Ltd during each of the last complete 20 operating years for which figures were available.

Mr Huckfield said that the pre-tax profit figures published in the Cable and Wireless group reports and accounts for the years 1957-58 to 1976-77 were as follows:

£ million

Year		Year	
1957-58	2.9	1967-68	5.8
1958-59	3.9	1968-69	6.8
1959-60	4.0	1969-70	9.1
1960-61	5.1	1970-71	5.9
1961-62	5.2	1971-72	5.6
1962-63	4.8	1972-73	9.6
1963-64	3.7	1973-74	14.7
1964-65	3.7	1974-75	19.0
1965-66	3.6	1975-76	28.4
1966-67	4.3	1976-77	58.2

Zoff sniffing

Patrick Jenkin (Wanstead and Woodford) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if he was satisfied that there was no danger as a result of the misuse by sniffing of Zoff plaster remover, which is freely available at pharmacies.

Mr Fraser said that Zoff was one of a wide range of solvent based products which presented no hazard in normal use but could be harmful if deliberately inhaled. He did not consider that it would be practicable to prevent misuse by sniffing by imposing controls over the many products which lent themselves to it and more harm than good may well be done by identifying the individual products which could be abused. However, young people should be warned of the dangers of this practice, and much was being done in this respect by drug addiction liaison committees, school teachers, social workers and youth organisers.

Thursday, 6 April

Lucas Aerospace

Doug Hoyle (Nelson and Colne) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what discussions took place between his department and Lucas Aerospace before they declared their recent redundancies; what discussions had taken place with them in relation to the corporate plan drawn up by the shop stewards within Lucas Aerospace; what talks had been held between his department and the trade unions in Lucas Aerospace; and whether the corporate plan had been discussed with them.

Mr Huckfield replied that representatives of the company's management advised the department of their proposals for re-organisation of Lucas Aerospace on 14 March and met the Minister of State for Industry on 15 March at his request. He understood the company subsequently met the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. The government was also discussing with the Lucas group the range of regional incentives available to companies in the assisted area. With a view to encouraging detailed discussion between management and unions the corporate plan drawn up by the shop stewards in Lucas Aerospace had been raised on a number of occasions both with the company and the CSEU.

Requirement boards

Kenneth Warren (Hastings) asked how many proposals put before requirement boards in the last 12 months had been rejected because of inadequate market information to assess the value of the proposal before the board.

Mr Huckfield said that market prospects were usually mentioned by the board secretariat in preliminary discussions with an organisation to ensure that the proposal went forward with such information. Over the last 12 months no proposal had been rejected because of inadequate market information; however in several cases only short term approval had been given to enable the organisation to improve the information supporting the proposal.

Low transatlantic fares

Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked the Secretary of State for Trade further to his reply of 10 March 1978 indicating that the government's reason for not accepting the proposal acceptable to the United States Government for low transatlantic fares to destinations other than New York was the right to ensure that long-term considerations of efficiency, safety and the ability to invest in new and quieter aircraft were not impaired, what change in these factors had subsequently led to the government's decision to accept the proposals.

Mr Clinton Davis said that as he had indicated to the questioner on 10 March (see *Trade and Industry*, 17 March) the government had misgivings about the proliferation of these experimental low fares. But as the secretary of state said in his reply of 20 March (see *Trade and Industry*, 24 March), after detailed discussions with the US authorities, the government had agreed to accept the new fares to and from all the US gateways for an experimental period subject to the important proviso that the conditions of competition must be equal and that the number of seats available at these fares should be limited on most routes. The government had also agreed with the US that this experiment would be reviewed in the autumn in partnership with other European countries and with Canada. In that review the factors to which the questioner drew attention would be taken closely into consideration.

Nationalised airline's profit and loss

Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak) asked for figures showing the profits or losses produced by British European Airways, British Overseas Airways Corporation and British Airways, respectively, during each of the last complete 20 operating years for which figures were available.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the following figures taken from published accounts showed net profit (loss) attributable to the corporations after interest, taxation and adjustments for minority shareholders in subsidiaries where appropriate. Combined accounts for British Airways were published from 1972-73 following establishment of the British Airways board.

£ million

	BEA	BOAC
1957-58	1.055	(3.485)
1958-59	0.233	(11.636)
1959-60	2.086	(0.556)
1960-61	1.545	(1.984)
1961-62	(1.488)	(50.072)
1962-63	(0.265)	(12.860)
1963-64	3.030	(10.356)
1964-65	1.317	8.875
1965-66	1.284	8.052
1966-67	0.708	23.867
1967-68	(1.784)	22.492
1968-69	3.536	21.680
1969-70	6.532	19.313
1970-71	0.524	3.441
1971-72	0.181[1]	(1.405)
	British Airways	
1972-73	5.2	
1973-74	16.6	
1974-75	(9.4)	
1975-76	(16.3)	
1976-77	35.1	

[1] After charging £0.14 million taxation for associated companies.

Friday, 7 April

Tokyo round talks

Roger Sims (Bromley, Chislehurst) asked for details of the size and composition of British representation at the Tokyo round talks, indicating which of those involved had current or recent commercial experience of export and import business.

Mr Dell replied that the European commission conducted those negotiations on behalf of the community as a whole. It did so in consultation with member states and within a framework agreed by the council of ministers.

Consumer protection funding

Anthony Grant (Harrow Central) asked for details of the persons or organisations connected with consumer protection that were in receipt of public funds from central or local governments; and the annual cost of each.

Mr Fraser said that the relevant budget estimates for central government expenditure in 1978-79 at November 1977 prices were as follows:

	£'000
British Standards Institute	1 700
Expenses of consumer representatives on BSI standards-making activities	10
Committee of enquiry into motorway service-areas	25
Consumer-advice centre grants for running and capital costs	3 580
Consumer protection advisory committee	7
Local-price surveys	225
Monopolies and mergers commission	725
National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux	1 097
National Consumer Council	664
National Federation of Consumer Groups	6
Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils	1 911
Open University (consumer decisions course)	5
Price Commission	7 170
Payments to members of Price Commission	123
Royal Society for Prevention of Accidents	33

Local authority expenditure on consumer protection was determined by individual authorities, but the white paper on the Government's Expenditure Plans (cmnd) 7049) was based on the expectation that local authorities' current expenditure for Great Britain in 1978-79 would be £29.2 million.

DPCP move

Michael Neubert (Havering, Romford) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what were the reasons for the removal of his department from Victoria Street to the Millbank Tower, SW1.

Mr Hattersley replied that the move was part of a rationalisation of accommodation which would bring the staff of his department together in one building.

European community news

EEC summit sets 4.5 per cent growth rate

EEC heads of government have set a target economic growth rate of 4.5 per cent by the middle of 1979, the Prime Minister told the Commons on 10 April. He was reporting on the European council held in Copenhagen from 7 to 8 April.

The heads of government also agreed to define the margin of manoeuvre that would be open to member states as a result of co-ordinating their actions. The possibilities should be known when the council meets for the next time in Bremen in July. It was agreed to recommend a doubling of the capital of the European Investment Bank.

Main focus: unemployment

An improvement in the general employment situation, the Prime Minister said would be a key objective of such a common overall strategy. The council agreed to examine whether work-sharing measures should have a supplementary part to play in alleviating the present grave employment problems.

Unemployment of both human and material resources within the community was the main focus of discussions, Mr Callaghan explained. The community's growth rate during 1977 was 1.9 per cent and the common strategy was designed to reverse this unsatisfactory situation, the Prime Minister said. The council felt that the strategy should cover economic and monetary affairs, employment, energy, and trade and relations with the developing world. Agreement in these fields would be an important contribution to world economic recovery, higher economic growth and the creation of new jobs, Mr Callaghan continued. The council also laid stress on the need to prevent inflation as part of the same objective.

There was a discussion on the European aspects of what are called 'industries in distress', Mr Callaghan said, and agreement to set up tripartite committees on a European basis made up of governments, employers and trade unions to overcome the serious problems of structural overcapacity and to restore the industries to world competitiveness.

Work was being set in hand on these matters, the Prime Minister continued, and on the imbalances of current account surpluses and deficits which led to currency instability, as well as on measures to reduce demand and increase supplies of energy in the community. It was also recognised that there was a need to reach a successful conclusion on the present multilateral trade negotiations and for an overall increase in capital flows to the developing countries. It was intended that conclusions on these matters should be reported to the next European council in Bremen early in July.

Mr Callaghan said the EEC summit would be followed by an economic summit meeting between the United States, Canada, Japan, Germany, France, Italy and the UK in Bonn on 16 and 17 July. It would thus be possible to present a European dimension to the wider summit.

Direct elections date

The council agreed that the legislative procedures in the member states were sufficiently advanced to select the dates of 7 to 10 June 1979 for the first direct elections to the European assembly. Mr Callaghan explained that each member state would choose its customary day of the week and for Britain that would be Thursday 7 June 1979. The council adopted a declaration on democracy re-affirming the link between membership of the community and the observance of democratic principles, which was valid for both present and future member states.

Following the Amoco Cadiz disaster on the French coast, the council had called on member states to adopt common attitudes in preventing pollution of the sea and in particular to co-ordinate action on compulsory shipping lanes and on effective control over vessels which did not meet the minimum standards for the operation of ships.

Mr Callaghan also announced that it had been agreed that a European foundation should be established, in Paris, to promote cultural and other contacts within the community.

More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

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MTNs on foreign council agenda

Industrial tariff offers tabled by the EEC's main negotiating partners in the Gatt multilateral trade negotiations were discussed at the foreign affairs council in Luxembourg on 4 April, with the council agreeing that the commission should press for improved offers. Frank Judd, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said in a written reply to a parliamentary question that the council had decided that, at the same time, the commission should inform the community's partners of the nature of likely withdrawals from the EEC's original offer.

Mr Judd said that the council had reviewed the results of commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp's visit to Tokyo, and had agreed that the dialogue with Japan should be continued with a view to the reduction of the Japanese trade and payments surpluses. The council also gave approval for the conclusion of arrangements on steel imports from Japan and South Africa, and, in principle, with Spain and Czechoslovakia.

The foreign affairs council reviewed preparations for items likely to be discussed at the European council on 7 and 8 April, including the economic and social situation in the community, and the choice of dates for the first direct elections to the European assembly. (See the report on the European council above.)

Agreement was reached in principle on autonomous concessions for agricultural products which the community will grant Cyprus from 1 April to 30 June, pending entry into force of the new agriculture agreement between the community and Cyprus. The autonomous concessions will be made retroactive from 1 April.

In the negotiating session with Greece, on 3 and 4 April, agreement was reached on questions relating to the customs union, and on certain principles to apply to the adoption by Greece of the community's obligations in the field of external trade relations.

There was further discussion of proposals for amendments to the community staff regulations. France and the Danish presidency raised the problem of oil pollution. The committee of permanent representatives would begin an urgent study of the problems of shipwrecks and their after-effects and the need for any further international action in this field.

Ministers discuss way ahead for EEC budget

Foreign and finance ministers met in Luxembourg on 3 April to discuss the development of

the community budget and general priorities for expenditure.

In a written reply to the commons on 5 April, Frank Judd, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said there was general agreement on the need to direct resources to where they could be used most efficiently and constructively, particularly in the economic and social sectors.

Mr Judd also said that the UK had pointed out that the community budget was still dominated by agricultural expenditure, and that this basic problem could only be tackled by curbing the costs of the common agricultural policy.

Farm prices examined at agriculture council

Farm prices and related measures proposed by the commission for 1978-79 were examined in detail by the EEC agriculture ministers at their meeting on 4 and 5 April, John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said in a written reply to a parliamentary question on 6 April.

Although no decisions were reached, Mr Silkin said he had argued against any price increases for products in structural surplus and he had supported the concept of more flexible intervention arrangements for beef and skimmed milk powder. The commission said proposals to revise the calculation of monetary compensatory amounts on a number of products, including pigmeat products, would come forward in time to be incorporated into a price package.

There was further discussion of the commission's proposals for safeguarding the essential functions of the milk marketing boards. No arguments were advanced against the principle that provision should be made for the boards to continue, which will be discussed at the next meeting. Some delegations expressed the fear that the boards could distort competition by using returns from liquid milk to subsidise the production of milk products.

There was continuing discussion about commission proposals to deal with agricultural problems in the Mediterranean. Mr Silkin said he had welcomed the general emphasis on correcting underlying structural deficiencies rather than applying more rigid import controls or internal support measures.

The commission announced a variable import charge for sheepmeat, which would never exceed the current 20 per cent tariff, and provisions for aid for private storage to deal with short term production fluctuations. Mr Silkin said: 'The proposals will need technical examination before decisions can be taken by the council, but my initial view is that they provide a useful basis for negotiation.'

The council agreed on aids to hop producers on the 1977 crop, subject to opinions given by the European assembly, but at rates slightly above those proposed by the commission. The arrangements include the payment of aid on second year hops which will be of substantial benefit to British producers.

In a written reply to a parliamentary question on 6 April, following a fisheries council meeting on 3 April, Mr Silkin said that the EEC fisheries ministers would meet on 24 April to resume discussions on a revised internal fisheries policy as well as the third country arrangements.

EEC signs trade agreement with China

Li Chiang, the Minister for Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China, signed a non-preferential five-year trade agreement between his country and the EEC on 3 April in Brussels. K. Andersen, president of the EEC council of ministers, and Wilhelm Haferkamp, European Commission vice-president, signed on behalf of the EEC.

The agreement embodies a number of legal provisions defining the framework in which trade will be carried on and enabling the agreement's objectives to be attained.

These provisions include the granting by the community of most-favoured nation treatment and Chinese agreement to give favourable consideration to imports from the EEC.

For its part the community will accord increasing liberalisation of imports from the People's Republic of China. The manner in which this is to be implemented will be examined within the joint committee. This will be set up and will meet once a year. Its job will be to see that the agreement functions smoothly and examine problems that could hinder the development of trade.

Friendly consultations

In addition, the parties have agreed in principle to have friendly consultations on any problems. In exceptional cases, however, where the situation does not admit of any delay, either contracting party may take action but must endeavour as far as possible to undertake friendly consultations before adopting the measures in question.

The agreement stipulates that trade in goods and the provision of services between the two contracting parties shall be effected at market-related prices and rates.

Lastly, the two parties undertake to promote visits and contacts by persons, groups and delegations from business, trade and industry.

Investigations into chipboard dumping close

Investigations concerning imports of reconstituted wood (wood chipboard) from Spain and Sweden have now finished, it was announced in the *Official Journal of the European Communities,* 29 March.

Swedish and Spanish exporters gave undertakings during the investigations which satisfied the commission that the introduction of protective measures were unnecessary at present.

The investigations were announced in the *Official Journal* of 7 February 1978 in accordance with council regulation (EEC) 459/68 of 5 April 1968, on protection against dumping or the granting of bounties or subsidies by countries which are not members of the EEC, as amended by regulation (EEC) 2011/73.

New Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Offical Journal* is published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other member states' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408.

Common Agricultural Policy

The texts of the following regulations and decisions which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the the European Communities.*

General. Regulation (EEC) 525/78 amending and consolidating the annex to regulation (EEC) 1687/76 laying down common detailed rules for verifying the use and/or destination of products free from intervention. (*Official Journal* L73, 15 March 1978).

Regulation (EEC 570/78 laying down detailed rules for the granting of subsidies for certain liqueur wines produced in the Community and similar to the liqueur wine marketed as 'Cyprus sherry'. (*Official Journal* L78, 22 March 1978).

Regulation(EEC) 609/78 amending various common agricultural policy regulations following the consolidation of provisions on the community transit procedure, as follows:

The words 'Regulation (EEC) 304/71' in Article 3 (4) of Regulation (EEC) 1011/77 are hereby amended to read 'Title IV, Section 1 of Regulation (EEC) 223/77'.

The words 'Regulation (EEC) 1279/71' in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EEC) 532/75 and in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) 645/75 are hereby amended to read 'Title III of Regulation (EEC) 233/77'.

(*Official Journal* L83, 30 March 1978).

Forest reproduction. The *Official Journal* L72, 14 March 1978 contains the text of decision 78/262/EEC on the equivalence of forest reproductive material produced in Austria.

Soya Beans. Regulation (EEC) 526/78 fixing the average world market price and the indicative yield for soya beans for the 1977-78 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L73, 15 March 1978).

Seeds. The *Official Journal* L74, 16 March 1978 contains the text of the following decisions:

Decision 78/285/EEC amending decision 75/578/EEC authorising Luxembourg to restrict the marketing of seed of certain varieties of agricultural plant species.

Decision 78/286/EEC authorising the Netherlands to permit temporarily the marketing of seed not complying with requirements of directive 69/208/EEC.

Linseed oil. Regulation (EEC) 547/78 fixing the average world market price and the indicative yield for linseed for the 1977-78 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L75, 17 March 1978).

Beef and veal. The *Official Journal* L78, 22 March 1978 contains the text of the following regulations:

Regulation (EEC) 571/78 on the system of import and export licences for beef and veal and repealing regulation (EEC) 585/77.

Regulation (EEC) 572/78 laying down detailed rules for the application of special

import arrangements for certain types of frozen beef intended for processing and repealing regulation (EEC) 597/77.

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 593/78 amending article 3(1) of regulation (EEC) 880/77 on the granting of a consumer subsidy for butter. (*Official Journal* L82, 29 March 1978).

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) 594/78 amending regulation (EEC) 1418/76 on the common organisation of the market in rice with respect to the French overseas department of Reunion. (*Official Journal* L82, 29 March 1978).

ACP/EEC convention of Lomé

Regulation (EEC) 595/78 extending regulation (EEC) 744/77 on the advance implementation of certain provisions of the ACP/EEC convention of Lomé relating to trade in respect of certain states that have signed accession agreements to that convention. (*Official Journal* L82, 29 March 1978).

Imports from non-member states

The *Official Journal* L74, 16 March 1978, contains the text of decision 78/283/EEC authorising Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands not to apply community treatment to woven suits for men and boys, falling within heading ex 61.01 of the common customs tariff, originating in Yugoslavia and in free circulation in the other member states.

The *Official Journal* L76, 18 March 1978 contains the text of the following decisions:

Decision 78/303/EEC authorising France not to apply community treatment to imports of woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres falling within heading 57.10 of the common customs tariff and new sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods, of jute or of other textile bast fibres, falling within subheading 62.03 ex A of the common customs tariff, originating in the People's Republic of Bangladesh and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 78/304/EEC authorising Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands not to apply community treatment to drawn or blown glass falling within heading ex 70.05 of the common customs tariff, originating in non-member countries and in free circulation in the other member states.

Harmonisation of legislation

Motor vehicles. The *Official Journal* L81, 28 March 1978 contains the texts of the following directives:

Directive 78/315/EEC amending directive 70/156/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers.

Directive 78/316/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the interior fittings of motor vehicles (identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators).

Directive 78/317/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the defrosting and demisting of glazed surfaces of motor vehicles.

Directive 78/318/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the wiper and washer systems of motor vehicles.

Further information: Department of Industry, Vehicle Division, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel. 01-211 5658.

Customs regulations

EEC-Austria. Regulation (EEC) 2929/77 implementing decisions 2/77 and 3/77 of the joint committee set up under the agreement between the European Economic Community and Austria on the application of the rules on community transit. (*Official Journal* L341, 29 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2930/77 on the application of decision 1/77 of the EEC-Austria joint committee supplementing and amending protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'origination products' and methods of administrative co-operation and replacing certain decisions of the said joint committee. (*Official Journal* L341, 29 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2931/77 on the application of decision 2/77 of the EEC-Austria joint committee derogating from the provisions of list A annexed to protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation. (*Official Journal* L341, 29 December 1977).

EEC-Switzerland. Regulation (EEC) 2932/77 implementing decisions 2/77 and 3/77 of the joint committee set up under the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Swiss confederation on the application of the rules on community transit. (*Official Journal* L342, 29 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2933/77 on the application of decision 1/77 of the EEC-Switzerland joint committee supplementing and amending protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation and replacing certain decisions of the said joint committee. (*Official Journal* L342, 29 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2934/77 on the application of decision 2/77 of the EEC-Switzerland joint committee derogating from the provisions of list A annexed to protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation. (*Official Journal* L342, 29 December 1977).

EEC-Finland. Regulation (EEC) 2935/77 on the application of decision 1/77 of the EEC-Finland joint committee supplementing and amending protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation and replacing certain decisions of the said joint committee. (*Official Journal* L343, 29 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2936/77 on the application of decision 2/77 of the EEC-Finland joint committee derogating from the provisions of list A annexed to protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation. (*Official Journal* L343, 29 December 1977).

EEC-Norway. Regulation (EEC) 2937/77 on the application of decision 1/77 of the EEC-Norway joint committee supplementing and amending protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation and replacing certain decisions of the said joint committee. (*Official Journal* L344, 29 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2938/77 on the application of decision 2/77 of the EEC-Norway joint committee derogating from the provisions of list A annexed to protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation. (*Official Journal* L344, 29 December 1977).

EEC-Sweden. Regulation (EEC) 2939/77 on the application of decision 1/77 of the EEC-Sweden joint committee supplementing and amending protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation and replacing certain decisions of the said joint committee. (*Official Journal* L345, 29 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2940/77 on the application of decision 2/77 of the EEC-Sweden joint committee derogating from the provisions of list A annexed to protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation. (*Official Journal* L345, 29 December 1977).

EEC-Iceland. Regulation (EEC) 2941/77 on the application of decision 1/77 of the EEC-Iceland joint committee supplementing and amending protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation and replacing certain decisions of the said joint committee. (*Official Journal* L346, 29 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2942/77 on the application of decision 2/77 of the EEC-Iceland joint committee derogating from the provisions of list A annexed to protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation. (*Official Journal* L346, 29 December 1977).

EEC-Portugal. Regulation (EEC) 2943/77 on the application of decision 1/77 of the EEC-Portugal joint committee supplementing and amending protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation and replacing certain decisions of the said joint committee. (*Official Journal* L347, 29 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2944/77 on the application of decision 2/77 of the EEC-Portugal joint committee derogating from the provisions of list A annexed to protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation. (*Official Journal* L347, 29 December 1977).

EEC-Austria-Switzerland. The *Official Journal* L44, 15 February 1978 contains a notice to the effect that the agreement between the EEC, the Swiss confederation and Austria on the extension of the application of the rules on community transit, (published in the *Official Journal* L142, 9 June 1977) entered into force on 1 March 1978 in accordance with article 5.

Further information: HM Customs and Excise, International Division E, Adelaide House, London Bridge, London EC4R 9DB, tel. 01-626 1515 ext 2487 ('originating products'); General Customs Division D (Branch 1), Kent House, Upper Ground, London SE1 9PS, tel. 01-928 0533 ext 460/465 (community transit).

First EIB/DoI exchange guarantee scheme loan signed

With the signing of the first European Investment Bank loan on Wednesday, the exchange guarantee scheme, negotiated between the EIB and the Department of Industry, gets under way. DJB Engineering Ltd of Peterlee, a firm started from scratch in 1973 with the aid of a loan from the Department of Industry, and one of the fastest-growing companies in Britain, are the first recipients. The scheme was introduced last December to assist small and medium-sized companies in all development areas.

DJB Engineering Ltd of Peterlee, Co Durham, manufacturers of heavy articulated dumper trucks, became the first company to receive a loan from the European Investment Bank under the recently announced exchange guarantee scheme with the signing of an agreement on 12 April. The agreement was signed by Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry and D. J. B. Brown, managing director of DJB Engineering.

The £2 million loan was arranged by the Department of Industry under a scheme introduced last December whereby the department acts as the EIB's agent to assist small and medium-sized companies investing in projects in the development areas, special development areas and Northern Ireland. The loan is repayable over seven years at an apparent effective rate of interest of 8½ per cent, but when the associated interest relief grant offered by the department is taken into account, the true effective rate of interest in this particular case is less than 2 per cent.

Mr Brown said '. . . the package of assistance which the Department of Industry is now able to offer as a result of the introduction of the exchange guarantee scheme is so outstandingly attractive that it must be regarded as the most exciting development ever in promoting growth in the development areas'.

The loan will be used to expand productive capacity to meet sales demand for four new types of heavy articulated trucks with advanced technical features. Winner of this year's Sunday Times award as the best Newcomer to Exporting, the company exports as much as 90 per cent of output and now employs about 400 people at Peterlee, a special development area. A further estimated 280 jobs are expected to be created by 1981. By then, as a result of various projects assisted by the department, total employment is expected to increase to 850.

The EIB will lend up to 50 per cent of the fixed capital costs of projects up to its normal maximum of about £60 million. It lends in a mixture of foreign currencies, but under the arrangements introduced this year a guarantee against the risk of exchange losses may be provided by the government. In effect therefore DJB has only a sterling commitment and does not need to be concerned about foreign exchange movements.

The objective of the EIB is to finance investments which help promote the balanced development of the EEC, and projects located in the United Kingdom have received in total almost £1000 million since the country joined the community in 1973. The exchange cover scheme will make money from the bank available on more advantageous terms than ever before for the private sector.

Companies wishing to borrow more than £2.6 million should approach the EIB direct at the address below, at the same time contacting the appropriate government department about exchange risk cover.

For loans between £30,000 and £2.6 million companies should contact only the appropriate government department, which will arrange such loans on the bank's behalf. See below.

Government contacts

England: Mr A. Rossiter, Department of Industry, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU, tel. 01-211 3301.

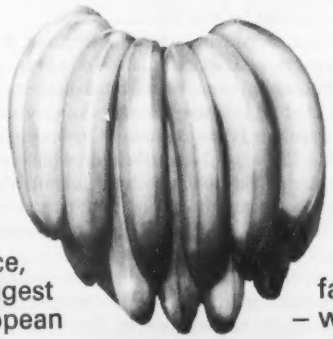
Scotland: Scottish Economic Planning Department, Industrial Development Division, Alhambra House, 45 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 6AT, tel. 041-248 2855.

Wales: Mr Haydn Evans, Welsh Office Industry Division, Block 2, Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL, tel. 0222 62131 ext. 399.

Northern Ireland: Mr J. T. Dunwoody, Northern Ireland Department of Commerce, Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX, tel. 0232 34488 ext. 443.

European Investment Bank: 2 Place de Metz, Boite Postale 2005, Luxembourg, tel. Luxembourg 43 50 11.

WHEN WE MOVED INTO THE NORTH SEA THEY THOUGHT WE WERE BANANAS



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Still small enough to care

Overseas trade news

Indian import liberalisation welcome – Dell

India's more liberal attitude towards foreign trade, clearly offers important opportunities which UK exporters should seize said Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, on 6 April.

Speaking at a conference on India organised by the Confederation of British Industry and the India Pakistan and Bangladesh Association, Mr Dell indicated that during his visit to India last month he had stated that no single action would speed the pace of British re-involvement in Indian development more than some liberalisation of Indian import policy.

Not long before the conference, Mr Dell said, he had had news of India's revised import policy for 1978-79 (see box page 81). 'This confirms our hopes, with an expanded list of capital goods now on open general licence and the opportunity for foreign suppliers to compete for business hitherto reserved exclusively for domestic manufacturers. These are most welcome trends.'

Mr Dell acknowledged that in Britain there was a lack of awareness of the modern India. India was not so much a developing country in the normal sense of that term as a modern and diversified industrial economy attached to a large and under-developed rural hinterland. India, was one of those countries which was emerging out of the developing world as a major industrial power. No review of the world economic scene could neglect the significance of these emerging industrial powers and, given its size and population, India was perhaps one of the most significant, Mr Dell said. 'When I ask you as British businessmen to look at India, possibly afresh after a period of relative neglect, I am really asking you to look at one of the major industrial powers of the future.'

India's investment and import policies had contributed to the difficulties experienced by British companies in the Indian market in the 1950s and 1960s. But Mr Dell now saw signs of renewed interest, shown in the missions of industrialists as well as in the level of trade.

Mr Dell continued that although UK exports of industrial products had been static, last year the UK jumped from eighth to second place – partly as a result of bigger shipments of diamonds – among India's main OECD suppliers, overtaking Japan.

There was still reason, Mr Dell added, to be concerned about Britain's share of India's manufactured imports. But as a result of the latest discussions in the Indo-British economic committee (Ibec) and meetings with the Indian Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, and other senior ministers, Mr Dell's impression was that India clearly wanted to increase trade with the UK.

He said that Indian ministers had acknowledged the importance to the developing trade relationship of a better balance between UK exports to India and imports from India. 'This, of course, depends primarily on the efforts of businessmen to achieve sales. But there are also things that the India government has done and is doing to help.'

India's shopping list

Mr Dell referred to the 'shopping list' – the industrial products list – which was handed to Mr Callaghan during his visit to India in January.

Since the Prime Minister's visit, detailed and specific information had been gathered from UK companies, and, at Britain's request, the Indians had been collecting a mass of information about specifications from their public sector organisations and private companies. 'During my visit we brought all this information together – even adding some items to the list – and following our return from India my department is in the process of sorting, collating and then passing on the information to UK suppliers,' Mr Dell said.

He continued, 'I think we have now gone as far as governments can on this and it is now up to companies to get down to the detailed negotiations which should lead to contracts. Naturally, for success in India just as in world markets generally exporters must have a good product, available at the right price, when the customer wants to buy it.'

But, Mr Dell emphasised, British firms' efforts to sell must extend well outside whatever success was achieved on the basis of the 'shopping list'. He suggested that British industry should study the likely consequences for Indian imports of the priority now being given by the Indian government to rural development.

He said that he was sure that much of what would be needed would be imported and that the strength of India's balance of payments and the commitment to rural development would lead to increased imports of products relevant to rural development. 'One example, I think, will be rural electrification which in a large country like India, with its innumerable villages will certainly not be exclusively through normal, traditional thermal generating stations.'

Concluding Mr Dell said that he had assured the Indian Prime Minister that the success of the discussions in Ibec was not simply a 'diplomatic success'.

'But if we are to be sure of that then it will need the co-operation, not just of governments but more importantly of businessmen and I trust therefore that British businessmen in this country will indeed look at the Indian market afresh and reappraise possibilities that it holds for our exports.'

UK shows energy in Brazil

At the international exhibition, 'Energy 78', in Sao Paulo, which closes on Sunday (16 April), a group of 17 British firms and corporations is exhibiting with the backing of the British Overseas Trade Board and the sponsorship of the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment.

The display highlights British expertise in energy technology from manufacturing equipment to services for the petroleum, petrochemical, natural gas and process industries. The UK Atomic Energy Authority is showing the wide range of services it can offer to the nuclear industry world wide and British Gas, whose advice and technology has been used in Brazil on a variety of undertakings, has a stand manned by representatives of its International Consultancy Service. British Coal International and the British Steel Corporation are offering specialised technical knowledge and consultancy services.

Conference on UK's need for linguists

Leslie Huckfield, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Industry, will give the opening address at a conference 'Does Britain need Linguists?' to be held on 19 May at the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, London.

The conference is being organised by the University of Surrey in association with the British Overseas Trade Board and the Royal Society of Arts as part of the Export United campaign.

This conference will consider how a greater knowledge and use of foreign languages can help Britain sell overseas. It will enable educationalists and industrialists to discuss positive action to make sure that Britain's managers are more competent in the use of foreign languages.

The morning session of the conference will be chaired by Sir Peter Tennant, industrial adviser to Barclays Bank International Ltd, and the afternoon session by Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of BOTB. Other speakers will be Mr S. D. Wilks, chief executive of BOTB; Peter Raeburn-Ward, British Petroleum Co Ltd; John Matthews, Colt International Ltd; and Bert Pockney and Professor Nigel Reeves, both of the University of Surrey.

Further details can be obtained from J. C. Hollinghurst, Bureau of Industrial Liaison, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH, tel. Guildford 71281 ext. 500.

India announces new import policy

India's recent relaxation of its import restrictions may well provide better export opportunities for the UK.

Over the past year or so India has been gradually relaxing its import restrictions because of the increasing strength of its reserves of foreign currency.

First reports of the latest moves, announced on 3 April, indicate that there will be more opportunities for UK companies to trade with India. Further information will be published in *Trade and Industry* as soon as details are known.

The new import policy creates four lists of items: items which can be imported freely – the open general license list; items whose import is restricted; items whose import is 'banned'; and items whose import is 'absolutely banned'.

The open general licence list has been expanded and now has two parts. Part A, covering items which can be imported without restriction, includes some types of machine tools, testing machines, plant and machinery for oil exploration, instruments and electronic equipment, machinery for clothing and hosiery manufacture, machinery for the leather processing and finishing industry, dental equipment, studio equipment and tea packaging machines. Part B, which covers items that can only be imported after bids have been invited from local manufacturers, includes mainly machine tools.

For the first time lists have been published which contain items whose import is banned. These lists, containing about 800 items, include various industrial raw materials and capital goods already available in India. The distinction between 'banned' and 'absolutely banned' is that items on the 'banned' list can be imported for inclusion into exported goods provided there is no indigenous equivalent available. To protect India's small-scale industries most items made in the small-scale sector have been included in the lists.

Fourteen industries, including fertilisers, basic drugs, newsprint and paper, mineral and petroleum exploration and production, have been permitted to invite global tenders for their requirements. A committee headed by India's Secretary for Heavy Industry will consider the bids and recommend purchases.

The new import policy also changes the 'canalisation' list. A number of items including rough diamonds have been taken off this list which channels certain imports through state trading agencies. But new products such as arms and ammunition, liquor and industrial explosives have been added to the list.

A number of incentives have been given to India's small-scale industries. These include: a facility to import capital equipment for new products; all import licences in free foreign exchange; easier terms for recognition as export houses; and provision of cheaper raw materials from the 'canalising' agencies.

The new policy also includes a number of administrative changes. Licensing powers are being decentralised and a number of forms and procedures have been abolished. A committee, under the Secretary for Technical Development, will be considering the continuation of the policy for a longer period and the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has been redesignated the Director of Foreign Trade.

The major objectives of this policy is to use India's foreign exchange currency reserves to increase demand and industrial capacity and therefore to promote the government's growth strategy.

BOTB sets up publications sales unit

From 3 April, the British Overseas Trade Board has introduced charges for selected publications, and has set up a publications sales unit at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, to handle cash and mail-order sales. There are additional cash sales points in regional export offices throughout the UK.

Some examples of the charges are: *Hints to Business men* (100 titles) £1 each; Market reports on Japan £1.50 to £50; Export Services Handbook (publication expected late spring 1978) £2.50; Japanese government and business 75p; 15 export case studies £3.50; International Directory of Published Market Research £9.85; Systematic Export Documentation £1.00.

Duke of Kent to visit Hanover fair

Vice-chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, the Duke of Kent, will visit the British exhibitors on the board's joint-venture at the Hanover fair on 21 April.

This year – as in all recent years – the British contingent will be the largest national group with the exception of the host country, West Germany. A total of 103 British companies will take part in seven joint-venture groups sponsored by the Birmingham Engineering and Building Centre, the Business Equipment Trade Association, the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Scientific Research Association Institute, the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association, the Lighting Industry Federation, and the Electronic Components Centre.

For the first time, this year's fair will contain a section covering energy. Other major displays will feature electrical machinery, mechanical engineering equipment, machine tools, lighting, and office and computer technology. Consumer goods on show will include ceramics, jewellery, silverware and giftware.

Increased participation at US broadcasting show

At the National Association of Broadcasters Exhibition in Las Vegas from 9 to 12 April, there were 19 British manufacturers – against 14 last year – taking part with the backing of the British Overseas Trade Board and the sponsorship of the Electronic Engineering Association.

New British developments were presented at this most important exhibition – a 'must' for engineers and executives of the big American broadcasting industry and some government officials, as well as for a large number of broadcasting organisations' representatives from countries throughout the world.

Products featuring new developments included a sound field microphone, a triple-D broadcast transmitter, a digital framestore processor, a unified noise-weighting filter, a system for television post production and lightweight camera mounting equipment.

Such is the determination of British firms to increase their share of the huge American market that they made a particular effort to comply with United States engineering and service standards. For instance a flying-spot colour telecine, shown for the first time at Las Vegas, had been especially developed for American television standards.

Among other exhibits there were: a lens system made up of sets of optical lens modules suitable for both television broadcast standard cameras and portables, memory lighting control systems, lighting for studios and theatres, radio audio console packages, sound mixers for recording studios, compressors, expanders, equalisers and military and civil communications headsets and ear defenders.

Support for 1900 firms in overseas promotion

More than 1900 British firms, supported by the British Overseas Trade Board, will exhibit at 95 overseas trade fairs in 21 countries from April to June. In addition, over 900 firms will be assisted by the board to take part in 65 outward trade missions to 43 countries. Support will also be given by the board to two overseas retail store promotions.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Business brief on Republic of Korea . . .

An opportunity for British businessmen to reappraise the fast-growing Korean industrial economy will be given when Mr W. S. Bates, British ambassador in Seoul, gives a business briefing at the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry on 26 April.

Companies thinking of taking part in the chamber's trade mission to Korea in October are particularly urged to attend. Further information can be obtained from Miss Meynell, tel. 01-248 4444 ext. 306 for booking form SF 112/78.

. . . and seminar on Hong Kong market

In association with the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce, the Hong Kong trade advisory group of the British Overseas Trade Board is holding a half-day seminar on 9 May at Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, to publicise Hong Kong as a fast-growing market for UK products and to advise exporters how best to take advantage of the prospects.

Speakers will be Derek March, senior British trade commissioner in Hong Kong, Denis Bray, commissioner of the Hong Kong government office in London, David Millar, general manager for the Far East, Standard Chartered Bank Ltd, London, and James Ashwood, Department of Trade, London.

For further details contact Mr M. Patterson, the Ministry of Commerce, Export Services Branch, Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX, tel. Belfast 34488 ext. 320.

UK-Iran chamber to be established

To promote trade between the UK and Iran the first British-Iranian Chamber of Commerce and Industry is being set up.

It is being established from the Iran Group of the City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce – itself set up in 1975 to look after the interests of the many members of the Westminster chamber who were interested in trading with Iran.

The proposal to inaugurate the British-Iranian chamber is being supported by the Ministry of Commerce of Iran and the UK's Department of Trade.

Initial plans include a London headquarters with a secretariat and the formation of an executive council.

The range of facilities planned includes commercial intelligence and notification of tenders and other trade opportunities, telex, hotel reservations and board-room services.

Further details of the new chamber can be obtained from The City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce, Mitre House, 177 Regent Street, London, W1, tel. 01-734 2851.

Merseyside mission to Venezuela . . .

An outward trade mission to Venezuela is being sponsored by the Merseyside Chamber of Commerce and Industry from 1 to 15 September 1978, in conjunction with the British Overseas Trade Board.

Further information and an application form are available from Miss S. Halsall, International Division, The Merseyside Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1 Old Hall Street, Liverpool L3 9HG, tel. 051-227 1234, telex: 627110/628702.

. . . and EIA plans worldwide missions

In conjunction with the British Overseas Trade Board, the Engineering Industries Association is mounting a range of trade missions this year, designed for engineers.

Delegates will not only travel in an engineering environment but will also gain government support and the benefit of group travel.

A mission to Australia and New Zealand from 9 to 30 September will spend the first working week in Sydney coinciding with AIEE '78, the second week in Melbourne and the third week in Auckland, returning via Honolulu, stopping off for two days.

On the Indian mission from 19 October to 4 November delegates will spend the first working week in Calcutta and the second week in Bombay.

The South African mission, from 18 November to 4 December, will be based in Johannesburg – delegates will be free to travel to other centres in South Africa for business appointments.

W. Yorks Euromission brings back business

A west Yorkshire chambers' trade mission that visited the Netherlands from 14 to 16 March returned with firm orders totalling £22,500 and an estimated £73,000 of business in the pipeline.

The mission also produced an offer from the Amsterdam chamber of commerce of assistance in organising an exhibition of Leeds-made clothing in Amsterdam. This, says the Leeds chamber of commerce and industry, is a particularly worthwhile venture, as Amsterdam has a purpose-built centralised wholesale clothing complex.

Birmingham chamber to visit GDR

Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce's visit to the German Democratic Republic (see *Trade and Industry*, 24 February, page 418) will now leave on 2 July.

Ten places are still available on this mission. For further details contact Michael Poutney, tel. 021-454 6171 ext. 207, or Lindsay Ward-Jones, tel. 021-454 6171 ext. 267.

Selling opportunities in Australia

The London seminar on 'The Great Australian Opportunity – the export and business potential in a growth market', will take place on 26 April, at the Inn on the Park, and not on 26 May as stated in *Trade and Industry*, 7 April, page 12. The seminar to be held at Wakefield on 10 May has been cancelled.

Double taxation: Sweden

Discussions at official level were held in London during the week beginning 13 March 1978 about a protocol to amend the double taxation convention between the UK and Sweden.

Agreement was reached on the text of a proposed protocol which will be submitted to the respective governments for approval.

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BOTB chairman re-appointed

Sir Frederick Catherwood has been reappointed chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board by Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, for a period of 12 months from 7 May 1978 when Sir Frederick's present appointment expires.

Sir Frederick was appointed chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board on 7 May 1975.

Imco convention amendments come into force

Developing countries now have an even bigger say in the activities of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (Imco), the United Nations maritime agency, as a result of the 1974 amendments to the Imco convention coming into force on 1 April.

The amendments were adopted by the Imco assembly at its fifth extraordinary session in 1974, and had to be accepted by two-thirds of the membership before coming into force. This target was reached when 68 of Imco's then total membership of 101 accepted the amendments on 1 April last year. The amendments were to enter into force a year later, as provided in the convention.

One of the most important of the amendments will enlarge membership of the Imco council – the organisation's governing body between sessions of the assembly – from 18 states to 24.

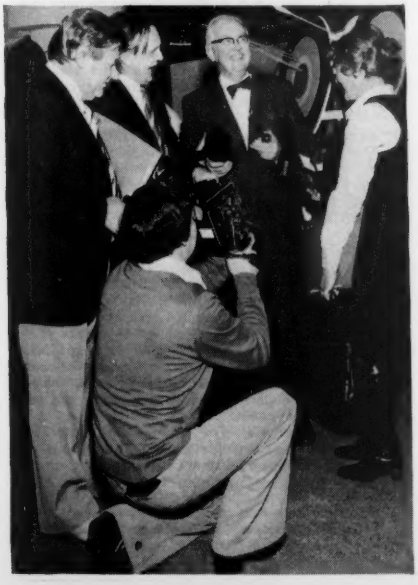
As in the original article, six of these members will be 'states with the largest interest in providing international shipping services', and six will be 'states with the largest in national seaborne trade'.

But 12 states, instead of six, will also be elected which have 'special interests in maritime transport or navigation and whose election to the council will ensure the representation of all major geographic areas of the world'.

Other amendments will open membership of the maritime safety committee – Imco's principal technical body – to all member states.

Finnish buyers at Harrogate shoe fair

Two of the members of two Finnish buying missions on the Marbot stand at the autumn shoes exhibition held in Harrogate from 19 to 21 March. The missions were visiting Britain for the shoe fair as guests of the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation and the British Overseas Trade Board. The Finns (extreme left and right) with (second left) Mr D. Cooper, group manager the British Bata Shoe Company, and the firm's managing director, Mr B. Shaw, are being filmed for the BBC 2 programme *Newsday*. The two Finnish missions, comprising 40 buyers who represent more than 75 per cent of the Finnish market, were spending two days at the fair, before a brief stopover in London on their way home.



ECGD backs loans for Brazil, Romania and S. Korea

Three loans totalling nearly £25 million have been backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department to finance the purchase of UK capital goods.

The first, a £15 million loan which Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd, acting on behalf of a syndicate of banks, has made available to Aco Minas Gerais SA (Acominas) of Brazil, will help finance contracts awarded by Acominas to Davy Ashmore International for further plant for the integrated iron and steel complex at Ouro Branco in the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil.

This is a supplemental ECGD-backed loan following the £150 million loan, also arranged by Morgan Grenfell, for contracts awarded by Acominas to Davy Ashmore International.

The second loan, a £5 million line of credit, which National Westminster Bank has made available to the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, will enable Romanian buyers to place orders in the UK for capital plant and equipment. UK suppliers will receive 85 per cent of the contract value from the loan; the remaining 15 per cent is payable from the buyers' own resources. To qualify under the terms of the loan a contract must have a minimum value of £20,000 and be placed by February 1979.

Finally, the department has guaranteed the repayment and funding for a $8million loan which Hill Samuel and Co Ltd, acting as agent for a syndicate of banks, has made available to Hyundai International Incorporated of South Korea.

The loan will help finance contracts awarded by Hyundai to UK suppliers for capital goods and services for the Changwon heavy industrial machinery complex near Pusan, South Korea.

Export publicity for industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, which is concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of government information services. The COI is interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, and films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest regional office covering your area.

Northern
Central Office of Information,
Andrews House, Gallowgate,
Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4TB.
Tel. Newcastle (0632) 27575 (after office hours 23069).
Telex 53277.

Yorkshire and Humberside
Central Office of Information,
10th Floor, City House,
New Station Street, Leeds LS1 4JG.
Tel. Leeds (0532) 38232 (after office hours 38330).
Telex Econplan 55472 Messages to be prefixed 'for COI'.

East Midland
Central Office of Information,
Severns House, 20 Middle Pavement,
Nottingham NG1 7DW.
Tel. Nottingham (0602) 56181.
Telex 37572.

Eastern
Central Office of Information,
Three Crowns House, 72-80 Hills Road,
Cambridge CB2 1LL.
Tel. Cambridge (0223) 58911 (after office hours 54924/55022).
Telex 81187

London and South Eastern'
Central Office of Information,
St Christopher,
Sumner Street, London SE1 0TB.
Tel. 01-928 2371 (after office hours 928-6449).
Telex 918881 Messages to be suffixed 'for London region'.

' National companies in central London, and particularly those with UK subsidiaries or branches, which require overseas publicity should consult Industrial Section, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, SE1 7DU (tel. 01-938 2345 ext. 271, telex 915444).

Southern
Central Office of Information,
Market Place House,
Reading RG1 2EH.
Tel. Reading (0734) 580463 (after 4.30 pm 580463-5).
Telex 848216.

South Western
Central Office of Information,
The Pithay,
Bristol BS1 2NF.
Tel. Bristol (0272) 291071 (after office hours 20843/22463).
Telex 44203.

West Midland
Central Office of Information,
Five Ways House, Islington Row,
Middleway, Birmingham B15 1SH.
Tel. 021-643 8191 (after office hours 643 4010).
Telex 337576.

North Western
Central Office of Information,
22nd Floor, Sunley Building,
Piccadilly Plaza,
Manchester M1 4BD.
Tel. 061-832 9111 (after office hours 832 3191/832 3131).
Telex 667830.

Exporters in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland should contact the following offices:

Scottish Office: Scottish Information Office, New St Andrew's House, St James Centre, Edinbugh EH1 3TD (tel. Edinburgh (031) 556 8400, telex 727301).
Ulster Office: Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast BT4 3ST (tel. Belfast (0232) 63011, ext. 201, telex 74163).
Welsh Office: Welsh Office Information Division, Oxford House, Hills Street, Cardiff CF1 2XG (tel. Cardiff (0222) 44171, telex 49327).

Notices to importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. Telephone inquiries should be addressed to the number at the end of the notice.

1674: Imports in 1978 of restricted textiles: revised arrangements

Notice to importers 1649 (*Trade and Industry*, 6 January 1978), gave details of the goods subject to restriction under the new textile agreements negotiated between the EEC and certain supplying countries, and stated that further notices would be published when quota levels and precise coverage became known. That information is now set out below.

Coverage of quotas

Some of the category descriptions listed in notice to importers 1649 have now been refined so that only specified goods and fibres are covered; a new list of restricted categories and their definitive descriptions is at annex A.

Quota levels

The quota levels for imports into the UK of restricted goods from respective countries are set out in annex B.

Alterations in coverage of restricted items

In addition to the restrictions listed in notice to importers 1649, traders should note that goods falling within category 5 (jerseys, pullovers, etc) are now subject to restriction when originating in Sri Lanka. There are at present no existing surveillance licences for such goods, but traders who currently have such goods in transit to the UK, shipped before 14 April 1978, should apply to Import Licensing Branch, on form ILB/A, enclosing evidence of the date of shipment (ie bill of lading or air way bill).

In addition, the following goods from the respective countries listed are not subject to restriction for the present, although they still require a surveillance licence, the arrangements for which are set out in notices to importers 1484 and 1502. Traders are however reminded that licences may be revoked and restrictions imposed at any time if circumstances so warrant. The goods affected are as follows:

Category	Country
1	Egypt
30A	Yugoslavia
31	Taiwan
69	Romania, Yugoslavia

Changes in definitions for the Republic of Korea

The variations to categories 21 and 83 as set out in notice to importers 1649 have been removed, and these categories now correspond with the standard descriptions set out in annex A.

Ending of transitional period

Some countries have already taken over full administration of their quotas (Argentina, Brazil, Hong Kong, India, the Republic of Korea and Thailand), and the remainder, with the exception of Malaysia, Peru, the Philippines and Taiwan will begin export-administration for goods shipped on or after 1 April 1978.

Traders wishing to import restricted goods from countries other than Malaysia, Peru, the Philippines and Taiwan, shipped on or after that date should obtain from their supplier a valid 1978 export certificate, in the form set out in annex C, which they should then submit, together with a completed form ILB/A, to Import Licensing Branch, at the address shown above, who will issue import licences up to the agreed limit.

In the case of Malaysia and the Philippines the transitional period will continue until 30 April 1978, and for Peru until 30 June 1978, after which respective dates export-administration should commence. If there are any changes in these, or other dates, further notices will be published. Meanwhile, the licensing arrangements set out in notice to importers 1649 will continue to apply for these three countries. In the case of Taiwan, quotas are of course administered by Import Licensing Branch, and allocations are currently being made against applications received in response to notice to importers 1649.

Handloom and textile handicraft products

Exports of handloom fabrics of the cottage industry, of handmade cottage industry products made up from such handloom fabrics and of traditional folkloric handicraft textile products are not subject to UK quotas provided that they are certified as such by the appropriate authorities. Importers should obtain from their suppliers a correctly completed handloom certificate issued by the competent authorities in the countries concerned, in the form set out in annex D, and submit this, together with a completed form ILB/A, to Import Licensing Branch, where each application will be examined before the necessary licence is issued.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4600.

Annex A

Category/ tariff heading	Description of goods
1 55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale.
2 55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton.
2 ex 55.09 (IL)'	Other woven fabrics of cotton, *other than unbleached or bleached.*
3 ex 56.07	Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres (discontinuous or waste).
3 ex 56.07 (IL)'	Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres (discontinuous or waste). *other than unbleached or bleached.*
4 ex 60.04	Knitted or crocheted under garments, *other than babies' garments*, the following: T-shirts and light weight fine knit roll, polo or turtle-necked jumpers and pullovers, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres; shirts of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres; undervests and the like of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres.
5 ex 60.05	Knitted or crocheted jerseys, pullovers, slipovers, twinsets, cardigans, bed-jackets and jumpers, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than babies' garments.*
6 ex 61.01	Men's and boys' woven trousers, breeches and shorts, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than garments of fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12.* (Category 78)
ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) trousers and slacks, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than garments of fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12.* (Category 81)
7 ex 60.05 ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) blouses and shirt-blouses, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair.
8 ex 61.03	Men's and boys' shirts of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair.
9 55.08 ex 62.02	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton. Toilet and kitchen linen of terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton.
10 ex 60.02	Knitted or crocheted gloves, mittens and mitts, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, which is impregnated or coated with artificial plastic materials.
11 ex 60.02	Knitted or crocheted gloves, mittens and mitts, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than those in Category 10.*
12 ex 60.03	Knitted or crocheted stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than those in Category 77.*
13 ex 60.04	Knitted or crocheted underpants, knickers and briefs, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres, *other than babies' garments.*
14A ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12, the following: coats, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair.
14B ex 61.01	Men's and boys' overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12 (Categories 14A and 78).*
15A ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12, the following: coats, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than babies' coats.*
15B ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) woven jackets, blazers, overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12 (Categories 15A and 81).*
16 ex 61.01	Men's and boys' woven suits (including co-ordinate suits), of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than those of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12 (Category 78).*
17 ex 61.01	Men's and boys' woven jackets and blazers, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than those of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12. (Category 78.)*
18 ex 61.03	Men's and boys' woven under garments of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than shirts (Category 8).*
19 ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs, *other than those in Category 89 and other than of silk, of noil or of other waste silk.*
20 ex 62.02	Bed linen, *other than of flax or of ramie.*
21 ex 61.01 ex 61.02	Men's, boys', women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) outer garments of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than those of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12,* the following: parkas; anoraks, windcheaters and the like.
22 ex 56.05	Yarn of synthetic textile fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale.
22 ex 56.05 (IL)'	Acrylic yarn, not put up for retail sale.
23 ex 56.05	Yarn of regenerated textile fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale.
24 ex 60.04	Men's and boys' knitted or crocheted pyjamas, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres.
25 ex 60.04	Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) knitted or crocheted pyjamas and nightdresses, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres.
26 ex 60.05 ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) dresses, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair.
27 ex 60.05 ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) skirts, including divided skirts, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair.
28 ex 60.05	Knitted or crocheted trousers, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than those of textile fabrics, impregnated, or covered or coated on one side, with artificial plastic material (Category 83), other than shorts and other than babies' trousers.*
29 ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) woven suits and costumes (including co-ordinate suits) of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair.
30A ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) woven pyjamas and nightdresses, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair.

Category/ Tariff heading	Description of goods
30B ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) woven under garments of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than pyjamas and night-dresses (Category 30A).*
31 ex 61.09	Brassières, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than parts thereof (Category 89).*
32 ex 58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair.
33 ex 51.04	Woven fabrics made from strip or the like of polyethylene or polypropylene, of a width of less than 3 m.
ex 62.03	Unused sacks and bags made from polyethylene or polypropylene strip.
35 ex 51.04	Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres (continuous), *other than fabrics for tyres, fabrics containing elastomeric yarn and fabrics made from strip or the like of polyethylene or polypropylene (part Category 33)*
35 (IL)[1]	of which, other than unbleached or bleached.
36 ex 51.04	Woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres (continuous) *other than fabrics for tyres or fabrics containing elastomeric yarn*
36 (IL)[1]	of which, other than unbleached or bleached.
37 ex 56.07	Woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres (discontinuous or waste)
37 (IL)[1]	of which, other than unbleached or bleached.
39 ex 62.02	Table linen *other than articles of flax or ramie;* toilet and kitchen linen *other than articles of flax or ramie and other than that in Category 9.*
41 ex 51.01	Yarn of synthetic textile fibres (continuous), not put up for retail sale, *other than non-textured single yarn, untwisted or with a twist of not more than 50 turns per metre.*
48 53.07	Yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool (worsted yarn), not put up for retail sale.
ex 53.08	Yarn of fine animal hair (combed), not put up for retail sale.
50 53.11	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair.
52 55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale.
55 ex 56.04	Synthetic textile fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning.
58 58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not).
61 ex 58.05	Narrow woven fabrics, and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of adhesive, *other than goods falling within heading no. 58.06, other than pile or chenille fabrics of silk, of noil silk or of other waste silk.*
67 ex 60.05	Clothing accessories and other articles of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised, *other than outer garments* (Categories 5, 7, 26, 27, 28, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 83).
ex 60.06	Articles of knitted or crocheted fabric, elastic or rubberised, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than bathing costumes* (Category 72).
70 ex 60.04	Panty hose (tights), *other than those of cotton.*
71 ex 60.05	Babies' knitted or crocheted outer garments of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than those of textile fabrics impregnated, or covered or coated on one side with artificial plastic materials.*
72 ex 60.05	Knitted or crocheted bathing costumes and trunks, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, not elastic nor rubberised, *other than those of textile fabrics, impregnated, or covered or coated on one side with artificial plastic material (Category 83) and other than babies' garments.*
ex 60.06	Knitted or crocheted bathing costumes, elastic or rubberised, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair.
73 ex 60.05	Knitted or crocheted track suits, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than those of textile fabrics, impregnated, or covered or coated on one side with artificial plastic material (Category 83).*
74 ex 60.05	Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) knitted or crocheted suits and costumes (including co-ordinate suits), of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than those of textile fabrics, impregnated, or covered or coated on one side with artificial plastic material (Category 83).*
75 ex 60.05	Men's and boys' knitted or crocheted suits (including co-ordinate suits), of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than those of textile fabrics, impregnated, or covered or coated on one side with artificial plastic material (Category 83).*
76 ex 61.01	Men's and boys' woven industrial and occupational clothing, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12* (Category 78).
ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' woven aprons, overalls, smock-overalls and other industrial and occupational clothing (whether or not also suitable for domestic use), of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12* (Category 81).
77 ex 60.03	Women's stockings of synthetic textile fibres.
78 ex 61.01	Men's and boys' woven outer garments, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, the following: bath robes, dressing gowns, smoking jackets and similar indoor wear; garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12 *other than coats* (Category 14A); other outer garments *other than the foregoing, other than swimwear and other than garments in Categories 6, 14A, 14B, 16, 17, 21 and 76.*
80 ex 61.02 ex 61.04	Babies' woven under and outer garments, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair.
81 ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) woven outer garments, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, the following: bath robes, dressing gowns, bed-jackets and similar indoor wear; garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12, *other than coats* (Category 15A); other outer garments *other than the foregoing, other than swimwear and other than garments in Categories 6, 7, 15A, 15B, 21, 26, 27, 29, 76 and 80.*
82 ex 60.04	Knitted or crocheted under garments, of wool, of fine animal hair or of regenerated textile fibres, *other than the following:* *panty hose (tights); T-shirts; light weight fine knit roll, polo or turtle-necked jumpers and pullovers; babies' garments.*
83 ex 60.05	Outer garments, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, which are made from knitted or crocheted textile fabrics, impregnated, or covered or coated on one side with artificial plastic material; outer garments *other than the foregoing and other than those in Categories 5, 7, 26, 27, 28, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75.*
86 ex 61.09	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender belts, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, whether or not elastic, *other than brassières (Category 31),* but including parts thereof.
87 ex 61.10	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sockettes, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, not being knitted or crocheted goods.
89 ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs of cotton fabric, of a value of more than 15 UA per kg net weight.
91 ex 62.04	Tents.
97 59.05	Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope, and made up fishing nets of yarn, twine, cordage or rope.
104 59.12	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated; painted canvas being theatrical scenery, studio backcloths and the like.
110 ex 62.04	Pneumatic mattresses.
111 ex 62.04	Camping goods *other than tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and pneumatic mattresses.*
112 ex 62.05	Other made up textile articles (including dress patterns), of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than floor cloths, dish cloths, dusters and the like.*
117 54.05	Woven fabrics of flax or ramie yarn.
119 ex 62.02	Woven table linen, toilet linen or kitchen linen, of flax or of ramie.

Annex B

Country	Cat. no.	Units	Quota
Argentina	1	tonnes	148
Brazil	1	tonnes	618
	2	tonnes	2 212
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	411
	4	000 pcs	1 743
	6	000 pcs	199
	9	tonnes	406
	13	000 pcs	450
	20	tonnes	38
	24	000 pcs	45
	25	000 pcs	45
	30B	tonnes	2
	31	000 pcs	77
	39	tonnes	305
Colombia	1	tonnes	635
	2 + 3	tonnes	1 103
Egypt	2	tonnes	1 571
Hong Kong	1	tonnes	636
	2	tonnes	10 110
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	8 726
	3	tonnes	6 568
of which, not more than	3 (IL)	tonnes	4 300
	4	000 pcs	11 014
	5	000 pcs	11 302
	6[1]	000 pcs	23 589
	7	000 pcs	7 642
	8	000 pcs	21 371
	9	tonnes	955
	10 + 11	000 prs	42 010
	12	000 prs	673
	13	000 pcs	10 835
	14A	000 pcs	2 275
	14B	000 pcs	724
	15A	000 pcs	274
	15B	000 pcs	1 242
	16	000 pcs	350
	17	000 pcs	1 790
	18	tonnes	957
	19 + 89	000 pcs	5 050
	20	tonnes	319
	21	000 pcs	2 898
	22	tonnes	371
of which, not more than	22 (IL)	tonnes	223
	24 + 25	000 pcs	1 544
	26	000 pcs	2 720
	27	000 pcs	1 694
	28	000 pcs	797
	29	000 pcs	626
	30A	000 pcs	1 542
	30 B	tonnes	38
	31	000 pcs	1 652
	39	tonnes	473
	51	tonnes	720
	71	tonnes	121
	72	000 pcs	1 697
	73	000 pcs	406
	74	000 pcs	327
	76	tonnes	1 400
	80	tonnes	240
	83[2]	tonnes	1 245
	87	tonnes	460
India	1	tonnes	5 941
	2	tonnes	26 655
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	2 150
	4	000 pcs	2 121
	7	000 pcs	11 185
	8	000 pcs	8 486
	9	tonnes	2 600
	15B	000 pcs	124
	19	000 pcs	26 186
	20	tonnes	939
	26	000 pcs	1 785
	27	000 pcs	1 250
	29	000 pcs	121
	30B	tonnes	165
	39	tonnes	732
Republic of Korea	1	tonnes	1
	2	tonnes	1 151
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	141
	3	tonnes	375
of which, not more than	3 (IL)	tonnes	44
	4	000 pcs	1 587
	5	000 pcs	11 270
	6	000 pcs	1 281
	7	000 pcs	3 154
	8	000 pcs	2 424
	9	tonnes	120
	10	000 prs	62
	11	000 prs	1 049
	12	000 prs	6 060
	14A[3]	000 pcs	921
	14B[4]	000 pcs	579
	15A[3]	000 pcs	350
	15B[4]	000 pcs	1 629
	16	000 pcs	259
	17	000 pcs	1 141
	18	tonnes	39
	19	000 pcs	954
	21	000 pcs	2 467
	22	tonnes	1 000
	24	000 pcs	40
	25	000 pcs	160
	27	000 pcs	50
	28	000 pcs	82
	29	000 pcs	172
	30A	000 pcs	34
	30B	tonnes	2
	31	000 pcs	201
	32	tonnes	100
	33	tonnes	230
	35	tonnes	1 341
	37	tonnes	155
	50	tonnes	141
	67	tonnes	585
	70	000 pcs	445
	71	tonnes	30
	73	000 pcs	128
	76[5]	tonnes	126
	83	tonnes	288
	86	000 pcs	89
	91	tonnes	381
	97	tonnes	40
	111	tonnes	2
Macao	4	000 pcs	2 403
	5	000 pcs	1 824
	6	000 pcs	240
	7	000 pcs	1 038

Country	Cat. no.	Units	Quota
	8	000 pcs	1 409
	13	000 pcs	88
	15A	000 pcs	35
	15B	000 pcs	28
	16	000 pcs	4
	17	000 pcs	400
	18	tonnes	115
	19	tonnes	5
	20	tonnes	1
	21	000 pcs	23
	22	tonnes	143
	24	000 pcs	17
	25	000 pcs	20
	26	000 pcs	79
	27	000 pcs	308
	30A	000 pcs	102
	30B	tonnes	3
	39	tonnes	15
Malaysia	2	tonnes	725
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	116
	3	tonnes	857
of which, not more than	3 (IL)	tonnes	171
	4	000 pcs	621
	5	000 pcs	497
	6	000 pcs	129
	7	000 pcs	118
	8	000 pcs	178
	19	000 pcs	65
	22	tonnes	849
	25	000 pcs	24
Mexico	1	tonnes	84
	2	tonnes	462
Pakistan	1	tonnes	619
	2	tonnes	10 445
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	435
	4	000 pcs	1 907
	5	000 pcs	80
	7	000 pcs	842
	8	000 pcs	1 065
	9	tonnes	294
	24	000 pcs	8
Peru	1[6]	tonnes	Nil
	2[6]	tonnes	24
	5	000 pcs	111
Philippines	4	000 pcs	1 514
	5	000 pcs	2 039
	7	000 pcs	482
	11	000 prs	577
	15B	000 pcs	298
	25	000 pcs	25
	26	000 pcs	260
	31	000 pcs	1 457
Romania	1	tonnes	15
	2	tonnes	78
	3	tonnes	50
	4	000 pcs	2 519
	5	000 pcs	973
	6	000 pcs	150
	7	000 pcs	5
	8	000 pcs	648
	12	000 prs	551
	13	000 pcs	1 570
	14B	000 pcs	12
	15A	000 pcs	1
	15B	000 pcs	21
	16	000 pcs	281
	17	000 pcs	171
	20	tonnes	106
	22	tonnes	54
	23	tonnes	53
	25	000 pcs	20
	26	000 pcs	98
	36	tonnes	29
	37	tonnes	129
	41	tonnes	61
	55	tonnes	753
	58	tonnes	315
	71	tonnes	2
	77	000 prs	25
	81	tonnes	5
	82	tonnes	33
	104	tonnes	4
	117	tonnes	15
	119	tonnes	17
Sri Lanka	4	000 pcs	238
	5	000 pcs	126
	6	000 pcs	315
	7	000 pcs	620
	8	000 pcs	573
Singapore	2	tonnes	727
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	421
	3	tonnes	265
of which, not more than	3 (IL)	tonnes	30
	4	000 pcs	1 430
	5	000 pcs	1 724
	6	000 pcs	729
	7	000 pcs	1 443
	8	000 pcs	926
	14B	000 pcs	10.8
	18	000 pcs	220
	21	000 pcs	117
	22	tonnes	345
of which, not more than	22 (IL)	tonnes	291
	24	000 pcs	10
	25	000 pcs	6
	27	000 pcs	70
	29	000 pcs	16.2
	30A	000 pcs	47
Thailand	2 + 3	tonnes	1 494
of 2 + 3, not more than	2	tonnes	814
of 2 + 3, not more than	2 (IL) + 3 (IL)	tonnes	633
of 2 (IL) + 3 (IL), not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	200
	4	000 pcs	1 809
	5	000 pcs	2 439
	6	000 pcs	105
	7	000 pcs	187
	8	000 pcs	107
	11	000 prs	465
	22	tonnes	103
Taiwan	2	tonnes	729
of which, not more than	2	tonnes	51
	3	tonnes	391
of which, not more than	3 (IL)	tonnes	26
	4	000 pcs	756
	5	000 pcs	7 199
	6	000 pcs	255
	7	000 pcs	55
	8	000 pcs	704
	10	000 prs	266
	11	000 prs	1 166
	12	000 prs	3 470
	13	000 pcs	41
	14A	000 pcs	45
	14B	000 pcs	6
	15A	000 pcs	22
	16	000 pcs	20
	17	000 pcs	20
	18	tonnes	72
	19	000 pcs	57
	20	tonnes	3
	21	000 pcs	25
	22	tonnes	1 261
of which, not more than	22 (IL)	tonnes	800
	23	tonnes	60
	24	000 pcs	26
	25	000 pcs	48
	26	000 pcs	52
	27	000 pcs	70
	28	000 pcs	37
	30A	000 pcs	36
	33	tonnes	61
	37	tonnes	1 062
	67	tonnes	133
	71	tonnes	3
	74	tonnes	23
	75	000 pcs	1
	81	tonnes	60
	91	tonnes	31
	97	tonnes	19
	110	tonnes	463
	111	tonnes	15
	112	tonnes	25
Yugoslavia	1	tonnes	123
	2	tonnes	1 033
of which, not more than	2	tonnes	133
	3	tonnes	54
	4	000 pcs	310
	5	000 pcs	115
	6	000 pcs	187
	7	000 pcs	24
	8	000 pcs	460
	9	tonnes	28
	12	000 prs	59
	15B	000 pcs	12
	16	000 pcs	159
	18	tonnes	2
	24	000 pcs	12
	25	000 pcs	12
	48	tonnes	54
	52	tonnes	14
	67	tonnes	15
	73	000 pcs	65

[1] Includes a sub-limit of 21 439 000 pairs of trousers.
[2] Includes a sub-limit of 383 tonnes of coats and jackets.
[3] Also includes all other garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12. [4] For categories 14B and 15B there is an overall sub-limit of 908 000 pcs for raincoats of the overcoat type. [5] Excluding garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12. [6] Other than yarns or fabrics of Tanguis and Pima quality, for which separate quota facilities will be announced.
IL = Inner Limit

Annex C
Export licence (textile products)
1 Exporter (name, full address, country).
2 No.
3 Quota year.
4 Category number.
5 Consignee (name, full address, country).
6 Country of origin.
7 Country of destination.
8 Place and date of shipment – means of transport.
9 Supplementary details.
10 Marks and numbers – number and kind of packages – description of goods.
11 Quantity.[1]
12 Fob value.[2]
13 Certification by the competent authority.
I, the undersigned, certify that the goods described above have been charged against the quantitative limit established for the year shown in box no. 3 in respect of the category shown in box no. 4 by the provisions regulating trade in textile products with the European Economic Community.
At ....., on .....
(Signature) (Stamp)
14 Competent authority (name, full address, country).

[1] Show net weight (kg) and also quantity in the unit prescribed for category where other than net weight. [2] In the currency of the sale contract.

Annex D
Certificate in regard to handlooms, textile handicrafts and traditional textile products of the cottage industry, issued in conformity with and under the conditions regulating trade in textile products with the European Economic Community.
1 Exporter (name, full address, country).
2 No.
3 Consignee (name, full address, country).
4 Country of origin.
5 Country of destination.
6 Place and date of shipment – means of transport.
7 Supplementary details.
8 Marks and numbers – number and kind of packages – description of goods.
9 Quantity.
10 Fob value.[1]
11 Certification by the competent authority.
I, the undersigned, certify that the consignment described above includes only the following textile products of the cottage industry of the country shown in box no. 4:
(a) Fabrics woven on looms operated solely by hand or foot (handlooms)[2]
(b) garments or other textile articles obtained manually from the fabrics described under (a) and sewn solely by hand without the aid of any machine (handicrafts)[2]
(c) traditional folklore handicraft products made by hand, as defined in the list agreed between the European Eonomic Community and the country shown in box no. 4.
at ....., on .....
(Signature) (Stamp)
12 Competent authority (name, full address, country).

[1] In the currency of the sale contract. [2] Delete as appropriate.

1675: Imports of gold coins

Notices to importers 1488, 1524 and 1645 described the licensing arrangments for the importation into the United Kingdom of gold coins, gold medals, gold medallions etc. These arrangements for certain gold coins are now varied as set out below.

On and after 14 April 1978, the following coins may be imported into the UK from all sources, other than Southern Rhodesia, under the authority of the open general import licence (ie without the need for an individual import licence):

ex 72.01 Gold coins minted in or before 1937.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644, ext. 362.

1676: Imports of bananas from the dollar area

To offset expected shortfalls in supplies of fresh bananas to the UK from other sources, a further supplementary quota of 6000 tonnes has been established for imports from the dollar area.

In order to ensure continuity of imports, the supplementary quota will be allocated between existing licence holders, having regard to the use they made of their allocations under the quotas for 1976-77.

Import licences will be issued to importers against their allocations only for those amounts for which they can produce evidence of a firm contract with the overseas supplier.

Licences issued under these arrangements will be valid for three months.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, 01-603 4644, ext. 361.

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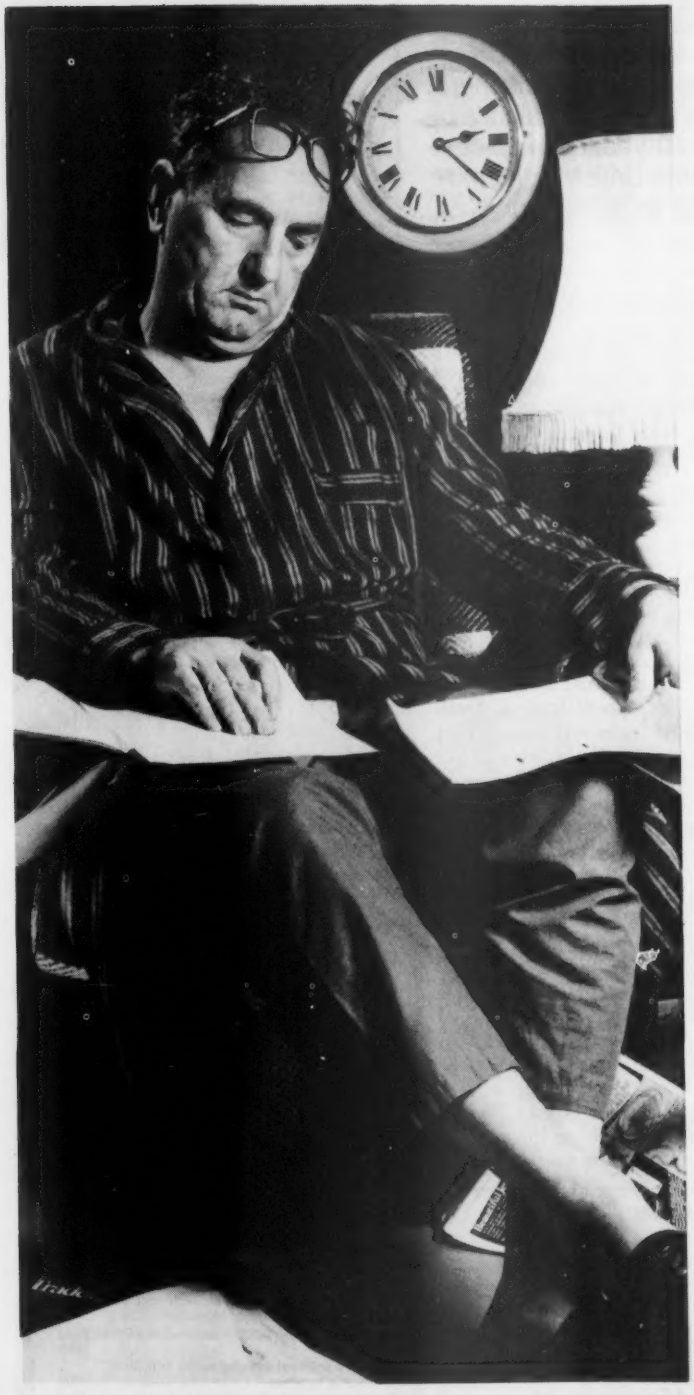

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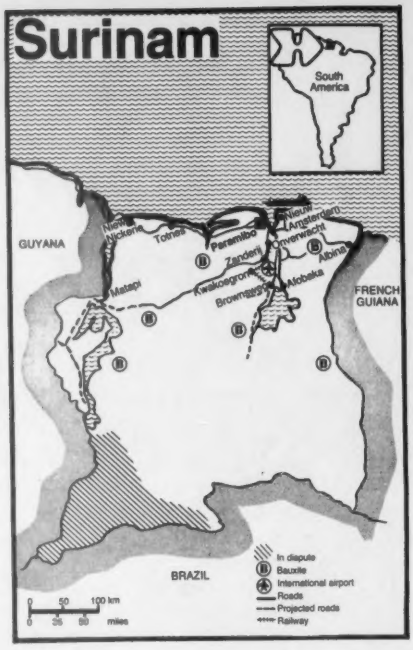
Time to turn the balance

Small country though it may be, Surinam has managed during the last two years to achieve a substantial surplus in trade with the UK. Thanks to a sizeable independence aid package from Holland there are now good opportunities for British exporters to turn the balance by supplying goods and services required under a 10-year development plan. Richard White, commercial secretary at the British high commission in Georgetown, Guyana, explains why an exploratory visit could be worthwhile.



Surinam became independent from the Netherlands just over two years ago, on 25 November, 1975. A small country of about 165 000 km², situated on the north-east coast of South America and bounded by Guyana, Brazil and French Guiana, it has a population of about 350 000 Indians, Creoles, Javanese, Bush Negroes and Chinese.

The first parliamentary elections since independence, which were conducted in an orderly fashion, took place in November 1977 and resulted in a return to power for a further four years of Prime Minister Henk Arron and his coalition government party of mixed political parties and races, predominantly Creoles. The opposition coalition is also comprised of mixed political parties and races but predominantly Indian.

Although Dutch is the official language, English is widely used internally and for overseas correspondence.

The economy

Per-capita gnp at market prices was about Sf 2,400[1] in 1975-76. In 1975 imports totalled Sf 467 million and exports Sf 495 million. The balance on current account is usually in deficit but not to a significant degree and is offset by capital account foreign aid. The government levy on bauxite exports imposed in 1976 is currently producing revenue of about Sf180 million per annum.

The foreign reserves fluctuate between Sf 200 million and Sf 250 million with a slight tendency to decrease lately. The foreign public debt which existed before November 1975 was cancelled by Holland when the country became independent. Inflation during the last two years has been about 15 per cent per annum.

The government has publicly rejected a policy of expropriation of foreign-owned assets and affirmed its reliance on the internal private sector and overseas private investment in meeting its development needs. But the implementation of the Dutch aid programme will tend to increase the public sector involvement in future development.

There are prospects that negotiations leading to a Surinam-UK investment protection agreement could start quite soon.

External trade

Total exports for 1975 are estimated at £161 million of which 85 per cent came from bauxite ore, alumina, aluminium and the balance from rice, timber, shrimps, bananas and other tropical products.

Total imports for 1975 are estimated at £155 million comprising petroleum products from Trinidad, and a wide range of capital engineering and electrical goods, earth-moving equipment, vehicles, pharmaceuticals and consumable goods. The non-oil trade is dominated by the United States with about 35 per cent of the total and the Netherlands 25 per cent. West Germany, Japan and the UK probably account for about 5 per cent each.

The UK export performance in this market has been improving slowly over the last few years. But as a result of our need for Surinam's alumina UK imports increased by leaps and bounds in 1976 and 1977 (see table below).

Future economic expansion

Apart from European development fund projects worth about US $35 million, future development of Surinam will be dominated and transformed by the implementation of the independence Dutch aid package of approximately Sf 3,500 million (say £1,000 million) spread over the next 10 to 15 years.

Suitable projects are being considered by a joint Surinam/Dutch development commission for approval to the implementation stage. Such projects usually entail part-funding and participation by the Surinam government and/or other overseas sources. There will inevitably be a tendency for Dutch exporters of goods and services to be substantially involved in this programme. But the first major contract for an 80 km railway was awarded to a United States contractor. The steel railway lines and accessories will come from Austria. No British firms competed for these valuable contracts.

The existence of the substantial aid package has stimulated the joint Surinam/Dutch development commission to produce a 10-year (1976-1985) development plan, will allow for considerable expenditure in a number of sectors (see table below).

The keystone of the development plan is the Kabalebo project in west Surinam which will include the extraction of bauxite and production of alumina and aluminium. The necessary hydro-power and infrastructure required to open up the new area includes two dams, electric generation, a new harbour, a new town, roads, and social services. The Kabalebo pro-

UK-Surinam trade

	UK imports cif	£ million UK exports fob
1973	4.1	2.9
1974	4.9	4.1
1975	4.7	5.8
1976	24.0	6.1
1977	16.5	9.5

Surinam's development expenditure 1976-85

	Sf million
Agriculture: rice, sugar, oil palm, citrus, etc	935
Forestry: cut timber, wood chip, wood pulp, wood manufactures, etc	712
Mining: bauxite extraction from west Surinam deposits, alumina plant, smelter	875
Hydro-power: two dams and generating equipment to provide power for industrial expansion, the aluminium smelter and as substitute for present oil-powered generators	361
Industry: largely not determined, but will include pig iron (associated with bauxite development) and silicon production plus a wide range of export and import substitution goods	337
Social and cultural development: education and medical facilities	479
Infrastructure and general	606
Total	4 465

[1]The Surinam guilder (Sf) is tied to the US dollar at US$1 = Sf1.789 and has a present sterling equivalent of about £1 = Sf3.35.

ject has been a Surinam dream for many years; indeed maps, many years old, show the lakes which will appear only after the hydro dams have been built.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs has broken down its part of the 10-year plan into more detail and includes expenditure of Sf 225 million for aviation projects, Sf 132 million for shipping development and Sf 40.5 million for the promotion of tourism. A copy of the plan translated into English is available from the Department of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Division 3, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

The new government which took office at the end of 1977 may change the emphasis and priority of parts of these plans but the overall picture should remain.

Whetting the appetite

This short article does not pretend to provide an exhaustive view of precise export opportunities but rather an appetiser for exploration in greater depth which in many cases can be achieved only by visiting Surinam.

British exporters seem to find that Surinam isn't quite on their usual visiting routes: it is too far south for a Caribbean tour and too far north and east for Latin American tours. The Export Association of Nottingham sent a small mixed mission to Surinam in November last year as part of a wider tour. It was the first UK mission to visit the country since independence. Participants were pleased with the welcome they received and the interest shown in what they were trying to sell. The foundation was laid for substantial future business.

Members of the British High Commission in Georgetown, Guyana conduct trade promotion work on a non-resident basis with frequent visits to Paramaribo.

Surinam, then, is a prosperous market with prospects of a substantial increase in spending power over at least the next 10 years. The balance of UK/Surinam trade is substantially in Surinam's favour. Our international trade competitors are already active in the market.

An exploratory visit on the next Caribbean or central American tour could be worthwhile. At least it should pay the air fare!

EEC information

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The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about EEC membership and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources.
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EEC Information Unit,
Department of Industry,
1 Victoria Street,
London SW1H 0ET.
Tel. 01-215 4301 (six lines).

Overseas trade exhibitions

Cairo fair shows interest of UK firms in Egyptian market

From Jean Hind, BOTB, Cairo

Except when dampened by a couple of unseasonably wet afternoons, the atmosphere in the British pavilion at the Cairo international trade fair, 11 to 25 March, was brisk and businesslike. All the British exhibitors were well pleased with the results achieved, and if a reasonable percentage of serious inquiries are turned into firm orders, total sales of British products resulting from the fair will be in the region of £1 million. The official attendance figure was 600 000, with 12 000 businessmen attending during the first four days, which were restricted to trade visitors.

The fair was opened by the Egyptian Prime Minister Mamduh Salem on behalf of President Anwar el Sadat. The ceremony was also attended by a large number of important Egyptian officials and businessmen and trade ministers and high ranking officials from many of the exhibiting countries.

The British pavilion itself covered 1200 m² and was well situated just inside the main entrance of the Gezira Fairground. The UK also had an open-air site of 1400 m² where six British firms showed large exhibits such as tractors, hydraulic excavators, and Leyland cars and trucks; this was the biggest outside display at the fair, and had considerable impact.

The interest of UK exporters in the Egyptian market is demonstrated by the rising number of British firms wishing to exhibit at the Cairo international trade fair. Last year there were 38; this year 46 firms were represented and there was a waiting list for space.

Every stand was visited by Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, on 15 March, and the same evening a reception attended by several hundred people was given by the British ambassador, Sir Willie Morris, to support the British exhibitors. A special point was made of inviting Egyptian ministers from sectors of industry of special interest to UK exporters, such as mining, health, housing, trade, industry and communications.

UK exports to Egypt, now running at an annual rate of £190 million, have improved steadily over the last few years and we are maintaining our 8 per cent share of what is an increasingly competitive market. The most important British export categories are machinery, transport equipment, and chemicals including pharmaceuticals.

Buyers from many other Arab countries attended the fair, and UK exhibitors found it a useful way of establishing personal contact with inquiries being passed back to their agents in the countries concerned to be followed up.

Part of the external site of the British pavilion at the Gezira Fairground where six British firms including Leyland International, Lansing, J. C. Bamford Excavators and Acrow exhibited.

Mixed reaction by UK firms to Interpipe

From F. Paul Pedersen, British consulate-general, Houston

Houston's Albert Thomas Convention Center was, from 21 to 23 March, the focal point for the world's pipeline industry. Speakers from a total of seven different countries – Canada, Germany, UK, Japan, Mexico, the Soviet Union and the United States, made Interpipe '78 the largest and most international conference of its type in the world. Technical papers were presented on the numerous major pipeline projects being planned or underway. Information was also exchanged on the latest engineering developments.

There were more than 130 companies at the exhibition which included a larger-than-ever international group. National groups or individual companies that exhibited came from the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Italy, Japan, Germany and Brazil, as well as one firm from Saudi Arabia.

The various exhibits showed a comprehensive range of equipment, materials and services used in the pipeline construction, operation, transmission and distribution industries. Engineers, designers and procurement execu-

tives who came could examine ranges of equipment from clamps to coating machines, line pipe to compressors. Also present were the latest-designed vehicles for trenching, excavating and laying pipe.

At this year's conference was the first British joint venture sponsored by the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment and made up of six firms.

British exhibitor's reaction to the event was mixed. Most of them agreed that this very specialised event presented a good opportunity of meeting other specialists and of making contacts particularly about third market opportunities. However, not all of them felt that they had met as many potential customers as they had expected.

Certainly from my point of view the exhibition, and particularly the conference, underlined the economic advantages pipelines have over other forms of transport and also illustrated the great potential future for high-pressure pipelines, particularly if modern technological opportunities for the development of gasification for coal is properly exploited. Against this background the future of the exhibition seems assured.

Best ever Westec brings orders for UK machine tools

From Al Close, British consulate-general, Los Angeles

Even the parking area was pulled into use as an exhibition area at the 1978 Western Metal and Tool Conference and Exposition (Westec) held at the Los Angeles Convention Center from 20 to 23 March. The number of exhibitors exceeded the capacity of the exhibition floor space and as a result, more than 50 exhibitors had to take booth space in a screened off portion of the parking area beneath the exhibition hall.

This 'Westec', acclaimed as the most successful ever, drew a trade attendance of almost 36 000 an increase of approximately 14 per cent over 1977. This is a very significant increase, exceeding by approximately 18 000 the number of visitors to Westec during the 1973-4 period which was then considered the top attendance this show could expect.

The exhibits ranged from the most basic hand tools to the most sophisticated computer-controlled, tool changer, five axis machining centre.

The US machine-tool manufacturers appear to have relinquished the market for standard and basic machines such as small-to-medium metal lathes, horizontal milling machines and drilling units, to off-shore suppliers. Taiwan and Japan (the main foreign competitors) seem to be the leaders in filling this gap. The US suppliers have turned towards producing the automated but higher-priced equipment.

The eight British manufacturers who took part in the UK joint venture between the British Overseas Trade Board and the Machine Tool Trades Association indicated a notable success in generating substantial new business as well as assisting their established distributors to further their position in the US market.

Seventeen other British manufacturers (making 25 in all and representing 5 per cent of the total number of firms at the event) exhibited in the booths of their distributors, independent of the joint venture.

They also were well satisfied with the exposure and results of participating in 'Westec 78'. Several thought the four days spent in this show could be considered the equivalent of spending several months on the ground visiting potential or prospective customers. This would indicate that British machine-tool products can be readily sold in the US providing the quality and price are competitive, and providing – most essential – firms are prepared to support their local distributors at Westec shows and/or exhibit themselves.

As this report was being written a telephone call was received at our office from a firm who intended to purchase one of the automatic lathes on display.

Heading up for Tokyo air show

A technician calibrates a head-up display (HUD) unit for the Tornado multi-role combat aircraft – one of several HUD's that will be exhibited by the London based Aviation Division of Smiths Industries during the British aerospace exhibition in Tokyo from 16 to 20 May. A total of 17 British companies will participate in the exhibition at the British Marketing Export Centre, presenting a wide range of products and techniques of interest to the Japanese aerospace and associated industries.

GDR chief visits UK stands

Derek Tonkin, British chargé d'affaires in East Germany (right) talking to (left to right) Willi Stoph (Prime Minister), Erich Honecker (chairman of the Council of State and general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party), Gerhard Beil (State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade) at the Leipzig spring fair. (See *Trade and Industry*, 7 April page 20.)

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Overseas trade country data

Australia

Screws for wood. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 3 February reported that a reference had been made to the Temporary Assistance Authority for inquiry and report on woodscrews falling within tariff item 73.32.910 steel and 74.15 copper.

The Australian government has now considered the report and it has just announced acceptance of the Temporary Assistance Authority recommendations. Accordingly the import duty on woodscrews will be increased to 40 per cent on both the general and preferential tariffs – including imports from Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

Cranes. The Australian government has announced the following tariff change under heading CCCN number 87.03,900 applicable to both the general and preferential tariffs:

In respect of cranes mounted or designed for mounting as mobile cranes – 35 per cent;
In respect of elevating work platforms mounted or designed for mounting as mobile elevating work platforms – 30 per cent;
In respect of the remainder of the goods – 25 per cent.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

Measuring devices. The Australian government announced recently that import controls will be introduced to limit the availability of measuring devices graduated in units not accepted within Australia's metric system.

These controls, to be made under the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, will in most cases come into effect from 1 October 1978, and will cover such common household items as bathroom scales, measuring tapes, thermometers and tyre pressure gauges. They will also cover industrial measuring devices such as used in machine tools. For devices graduated in units not previously in common use in Australia (eg bars, kilograms, force per cm^2), the controls will apply from the date of issue of the regulations. Provision will be made for exemptions in special circumstances.

Some items will be permitted entry only if graduated solely in approved metric units, while others will be allowed to have imperial graduations in addition to the metric markings.

Inquiries: 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 29345/2

Citrus industry. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 20 July 1976 reported a reference to the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) on the question whether assistance should be accorded the Australian citrus industry. The IAC has now released a draft of its report to give interested parties an opportunity to examine it before final recommendations are made to the government. In order to receive submissions on the draft the commission will hold a further public hearing on Monday 1 May 1978 at 10 am in the Public Inquiry Room, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600. Persons intending to make a submission should inform the IAC of their intention to do so as soon as possible.

A copy of the draft report is obtainable on loan from Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Inquiries: 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 1534/76

Austria

Food code. Extracts of the Austrian food code –'Lebensmittelbuch' – have recently been received which deal with the following food commodities:

Chapter I – Farinaceous products; Chapter XI – Edible fats; Chapter XII – Cooking oil; Chapter XIX – Butter; Chapter XX – Spices; Chapter XXVII – Confectionery and sweetmeats; Chapter XXX – Fish; Chapter XXXIII – Spirits; Chapter ? – Flour and flour products; Chapter XLII – Cheese; Chapter XLIII – Margarine cheese (cheese spreads); Chapter XLV – Milk and milk products.

British exporters may obtain copies of specific extracts, available only in the original German.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Bahamas

Parcel post. The administration of the Bahamas has announced that, with immediate effect, all commercial parcels destined for the Bahamas are required to be accompanied by a copy of the invoice attached to the outside of the parcel. Where the shipment for the same addressee consists of several parcels, the invoice should be attached to the final parcel.

Brazil

Duty exemption on raw coffee beans. Customs policy council resolution, 3129, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 9 March 1978 exempted from import duty a quota of 57 689 60 kg bags of coffee beans, classified under tariff heading 09.01.01.00. The concession is to be controlled by the recommendations of the Instituto Brasileiro do Cafe.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Duty exemption on wheat. Customs policy council resolution, 3132, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 15 March, exempted from import duty a quota of 4 200 000 tonnes of wheat with husk, under tariff no. 10.01.01.00. The import will be under the direct control of Cacex – the foreign trade department of the Banco do Brasil SA.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Duty exemption on chemicals. Customs policy council resolution, 3119, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 3 March, exempted the following chemicals from import duty by inclusion in the annex to resolution 2941, which exempted chemicals intended solely for agriculture from import duty:

Tariff no.	Goods
29.02.99.00 'ex'	4-chloro-benzotrifluoride-parachlorobenzotrifluoride
29.35.99.00 'ex'	4-amino-6-tert-butyl-3-methylthio-1,2,4-triazine-5-4(H)-one (Metribuzin) in a minimum concentration of 88 per cent

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Duty exemption on soya beans. Customs policy council resolution 3121, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 3 March, exempted soya beans, under tariff heading 12.01.04.00, from import duty until 3 December 1978. The foreign trade department of the Banco do Brasil SA – Cacex – will set criteria for the distribution of the goods.

No further information is available at present.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Calcium phosphates. Customs policy council resolution 3067, granted duty exemption on unmilled natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminocalcic phosphates, apatite and phosphated chalk, under tariff no. 25.10.01.00, where the importer could prove that he had bought domestic goods in the proportion of 100 per cent. Resolution 3133, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 15 March increased the proportion to 125 per cent.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Carboxymethylcellulose and its salts. Customs policy council resolution 3123, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 3 March, established the following reference prices on carboxymethylcellulose, under tariff headings 39.03.06.02 and 39.03.07.02.

Product	Reference price US$/kg – cif
Carboxymethylcellulose, technical type with a maximum of 74 per cent active content	1.60
Carboxymethylcellulose, refined or-purified type, with a minimum of 75 per cent active content	2.75

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Export (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

Sole tax on fuels and lubricants. Declaratory Act CST-89, of the Coordenação do Sistema de Tributação, published on 28 February, gave revised rates of sole tax on fuels and lubricants. Details of the new rates are available from OTAR section.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Bovine meats. Customs policy council resolution 3122, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 3 March, exempted bovine meats, under tariff heading 02.01.01.00, from import duty until 31 January 1979. The foreign trade department of the Banco do Brasil SA – Cacex – will set criteria for the distribution of the goods.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Duty exemption on 3,5-dinitro, 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride. Customs policy council resolution 3110, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 7 March, exempted a quota of 1700 tonnes of 3,5-dinitro, 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride, under tariff no. 29.03.99.00 'ex', from import duty where the product is intended solely for the production of agricultural protective chemicals.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Unconventional carbon paper. Customs policy council resolution 3134, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 17 March, established a reference price on carboned sheet or strip, with a polyester support (unconventional carbon paper), under tariff headings 39.01.04.07, and 39.02.04.99, of US$ 9.00 per kg-cif.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Reference price on dodecylbenzene. Customs policy council resolution 3135, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 17 March, established a reference price on dodecylbenzene, under tariff no. 38.19.29.00, of US$ 583.00 per tonne-cif.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Reference price on azo-di-carbonamide. Customs policy council resolution 3130, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 9 March, established a reference price on axo-di-carbonamide, under tariff no. 29.28.22.00, of US$ 2.40 per kg-cif.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Canada

Temporary reductions in customs duties. On 22 December 1977 the Canadian Governor General in council announced the following temporary reductions in customs duties:

Tariff item	Description	Expiry date	British preferential tariff	Most favoured-nation tariff	General tariff
29648-1	Mica, of a particle size not exceeding 50 microns in diameter, for use in Canadian manufactures	30 June 1979	Free	5%	25%
	Tariff item 31410-1 of the schedule to the regulations is revoked and the following substituted				
31410-1	Pencil leads of any colour, of graphite or other material, for use in the manufacture of pencils	30 June 1980	Free	Free	25%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 31410-1 the following tariff items:				
31616-1	Glass tubing in straight lengths of not less than 60 cm, not coated, for use in Canadian manufactures	30 June 1979	Free	Free	10%
32102-1	Architectural glass, comprising two or more pieces of glass, each coated with an oxidizable reflective coating, framed or not, assembled for shipping so as to prevent oxidation of the coating, for use in the manufacture of reflective window units	30 June 1978	7½%	7½%	22½%
	Tariff item 32680-1 of the schedule to the regulations is revoked and the following substituted				
32680-1	Hollow spheres of glass 20 to 80 microns in diameter, for use in Canadian manufactures	30 June 1978	Free	Free	22½%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 35318-1 the following tariff item:				
35325-1	Aluminium alloy lithographic sheet or strip in the coil, for use in the manufacture of offset printing plates per pound	30 June 1978	Free	Free	7.5 cts
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 35530-1, the following tariff item:				
35535-1	Metal alloy rods, hot-rolled, containing not less than 33 per cent by weight of nickel and not less than 18 per cent by weight of chromium, for use in the manufacture of wire for high temperature conveyor belts	30 June 1978	Free	Free	25%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 40160-1 the following tariff item:				
40165-1	Galvanised iron or steel wire, not less than 0.030 inch nor more than 0.045 inch in diameter, for use in the manufacture of poultry netting	30 June 1978	Free	Free	20%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 41211-1 the following tariff item:				
41406-1	Blow-moulded, polyethylene, doubled-walled carrying cases, produced in a single moulding, for use as original equipment by manufacturers of portable typewriters	30 June 1978	Free	Free	30%
	Tariff item 42821-1 of the schedule to the regulations is revoked and the following substituted:				
42821-1	Gasoline internal combustion engines, air-cooled, having a displacement of not more than 0.15 cu in, for use in manufacture of model aircraft and model motor vehicles by manufacturers of such aircraft or motor vehicles in their own factories	30 June 1978	Free	Free	30%
	Tariff item 42865-1 of the schedule to the regulations is revoked and the following substituted:				
42865-1	Diesel and semi-diesel engines; diesel dual fuel engines; LPC engines; gasoline internal combustion engines; reciprocating natural gas engines; When of a class or kind not made in Canada; parts thereof; all of the foregoing for use in the manufacture of electricity generating sets classifiable under tariff item 42701-1	30 June 1979	Free	Free	30%
	Tariff item 42870-1 of the schedule to the regulations is revoked and the following substituted:				
42870-1	Gas turbines of 1500 horsepower or less, for use in the manufacture of electricity generating sets classifiable under tariff item 42701-1	30 June 1979	Free	Free	30 pa
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 43856-1, the following tariff item:				
43857-1	Internal combustion engines, not less than 15 horsepower rating nor more than 40 horsepower rating, for use in the manufacture of all terrain vehicles equipped with more than four wheels and having a gross weight of not more than 1500 pounds	30 June 1978	Free	Free	35%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 43867-1 the following tariff item:				
43869-1	Carpeting, in rolls, with tufted pile wholly of nylon yarns, not less than 64 inches nor more than 78 inches in width, with polyethylene-coated backing, to be made into moulded floor mats used as original equipment in the manufacture of motor vehicles	30 June 1978	Free	Free	40%
	and, per pound				20 cts
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 43875-1 the following tariff items:				
43876-1	Yarns, not less than 55 per cent by weight of greige polyester staple fibres and not less than 40 per cent by weight of solution-dyed black polyester staple fibres, for use in the manufacture of moulded trunk liners for motor vehicles	30 June 1978	Free	Free	35%
	and, per pound				20 cts
	Tariff item 43877-1 of the schedule to the regulations is revoked and the following substituted:				
43877-1	Materials, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of passenger automobiles, buses, motor trucks, ambulances or hearses, or chassis therefor and parts and				

(continued at top of next page)

Catalogues of government publications

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Tariff item	Description	Expiry date	British preferential tariff	Most favoured-nation tariff	General tariff
	accessories and parts thereof except tyres and tubes, for all the foregoing	30 June 1980	Free	Free	35%
	Tariff item 44579-1 of the schedule to the regulations is revoked and the following substituted:				
44579-1	Transistors and other semi-conductor devices for use in the manufacture of electric and electronic goods, but not including any of the following: hybrids; linear audio amplifiers with a power rating of 20 mW or less; diodes and silicon-controlled rectifiers with a current rating greater than 100 A average; diodes and voltage multipliers with a current rating of 1 A or less together with a voltage rating greater than 1 kV	30 June 1978	Free	Free	25%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 44590-1 the following tariff item:				
44591-1	Cathode ray tubes, monochrome, for use in the manufacture of video monitors	30 June 1978	Free	Free	25%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 50905-1 the following tariff item:				
51102-1	Articles and materials for use in the manufacture of golf balls	30 June 1978	Free	Free	35%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 51106-1 the following tariff item:				
51130-1	Materials and core blanks for use in the manufacture of downhill and cross-country skis	30 June 1978	12½%	12½%	25%
	The schedule to the regulations is amended by adding immediately after tariff item 56131-1 the following tariff item:				
56132-1	Yarns, wholly of polyester filaments, 150 denier, fully drawn, for use in the manufacture of mattress ticking fabrics	30 June 1978	10%	10%	35%
	and, per pound				20 cts
	The schedule to the regulations is amended by adding immediately after tariff item 57425-1 the following item:				
57430-1	Woven fabrics, wholly of glass fibres, impregnated with not less than 35 per cent by weight of epoxy resin, for use in the manufacture of traction motor gear for locomotives	30 June 1978	10%	10%	50%
	Tariff item 59605-1 of the schedule to the regulations is revoked and the following substituted:				
59605-1	Piano plates, actions and keys for use in the manufacture of pianos	30 June 1978	Free	Free	25%
	Tariff item 59825-1 of the schedule to the regulations is revoked and the following substituted:				
59825-1	Silver-plated or chrome-plated frets; metal keys; strap pins; bridge pins; strings, purfling strips and rosettes of wood; abalone shell and mother-of-pearl in strips; ivory nuts and saddles; ivoride sheets; fingerboard blanks and bridge blanks; All of the foregoing for use in the manufacture of guitars	30 June 1978	Free	Free	30%
	Tariff item 61840-1 of the schedule to the regulations is revoked and the following substituted:				
61940-1	Chloroprene foam in sheets, with a knitted nylon fabric laminated to one or both sides, for use in the manufacture of wet suits for diving and water sports, commercial diving dry suits, dry-type exposure suits, and accessories for the foregoing	30June 1978	Free	Free	27½%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 92828-5 the following tariff item:				
92830-6	Zinc ammonium chloride for use in Canadian manufactures	30 June 1978	Free	Free	25%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding, immediately after tariff item 92837-5 the following tariff item:				
92842-4	Strontium carbonate for use in the manufacture of strontium chromate pigments	30 June 1978	Free	Free	25%
	Tariff item 92847-4 of the schedule to the regulations is revoked and the following subsituted:				
92847-4	Sodium dichromate for use in Canadian manufactures	30 June 1978	Free	Free	25%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 92911-4 the following tariff item:				
92913-4	Sodium salt of anthraquinone disulphonic acid for use in Canadian manufactures	30 June 1978	Free	Free	25%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 92915-4 the following tariff items:				
92915-6	Fumaric acid for use in the manufacture of ferrous fumarate	30 June 1978	Free	Free	25%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 92923-5 the following tariff item:				
92930-2	2,4 tolune diisocyanate containing less than 3 per cent of the 2,6 isomer for use in the manufacture of non-foaming polyurethane liquid casting or solid moulding compositions	30 June 1978	Free	Free	25%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 93404-5 the following tariff item:				
93601-2	Black powder for use in the manufacture of safety fuse	30 June 1978	Free	Free	20%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 93901-7 the following tariff item:				
93901-8	Polytetramethylene ether glycol for use in the manufacture of non-foaming polyurethane liquid casting or solid moulding compositions	30 June 1978	Free	Free	20%
	The schedule to the regulations is further amended by adding immediately after tariff item 93902-44 the following tariff items:				
93902-45	Expandable polystyrene moulding compositions, cup grade beads, for use in the manufacture of single service drinking cups	30 June 1978	Free	Free	25%
93902-76	Mill rolls of foamed and expanded polystyrene sheet, not over 10 mils in thickness, for use in the manufacture of liners for foodserving trays and place mats	30 June 1978	Free	Free	25%

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 455/456/457.

Fiji

Import control of rice. The Fijian government has passed the Customs (Prohibited Imports) (Amendment) Order, 1978 so that, with effect from 9 March 1978, the import of rice classified in items 10.06.00.01 and 10.06.00.09 of the first schedule of the customs tariff act is prohibited except in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture and Fisheries.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Honduras

Decree law 549. An unofficial translation of decree law no. 549 – which amends legislative decree 50 of 8 October 1970 – is available for public inspection at the Chancery House Annexe of the Science Reference Library (Holborn Division), Chancery House, Lower Ground Floor, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

The new law takes into view the experience gained by decree law 50, which governs the relationships between national and foreign commercial firms and incorporates new legal provisions and new procedures to protect special interests and safeguard consumers.

Hong Kong

Motor vehicle first registration tax. The Hong Kong government has announced, with effect from 2 March, the following rates of first registration tax:

CARS (EXCEPT TAXIS, PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES AND GOODS VEHICLES)

	Per cent
1. Where the value of the car does not exceed $20 000	30
2. Where the value of the car exceeds $20 000 but does not exceed $30 000	35
3. Where the value of the car exceeds $30 000	40

($ = Hong Kong dollars.) (This tax is levied on the cif value.)

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Cigarettes. The Hong Kong government has announced, with effect from 1 March, that the duty payable on cigarettes per pound will be 20.15 Hong Kong dollars.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Indonesia

Textile import regulations. With reference to the notices published in *Trade and Industry* on 4 February 1977 on 'New regulations for the import of textiles', 18 March 1977 on 'New regulations for importing polyester fibre', 15 July 1977 and 21 October 1977 on 'Exemptions to textile import regulations', the following have been added to the list of CCCN headings of textiles exempted from the regulations:

51.04.52 – bed ticking of rayon fibres over 160 cm width, 56.01.20 – polyester fibres of irregular type, 58.04.10 – velvet of cotton pile fabrics, 58.04.12 – velvet of silk, 63.02.00 – cuts of cloths.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Import of goods with time payment conditions. With reference to the notice published in *Trade and Industry* on 10 March 1978 on opening letters of credit with time payment conditions for import of goods used in local industry, a list of goods which can be imported with these conditions has now been issued. Loan copy on request from OTAR.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Raw materials for press printing. The Indonesian Director General of Taxes has announced with effect from 13 February 1978 exemption from margin of profit tax on the import of raw materials for the press printing industry.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Japan

Reporting of chemical substances. Manufacturers and importers of new chemical substances must submit test data in order to obtain clearance from the Ministry of Labour. Information has been received that chemical substances already registered under the chemical substances law will automatically be treated as existing chemical substances under the labour safety and health law.

An unofficial translation of a chart showing how the new scheme will be operated is available on request.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

Electric appliances control law. Under the enforcement ordinance of the electric appliance control law published on 11 November 1977 certain goods were subject to revised standards. Details of the lists were published in the *Official Gazette of Japan* on 17 February 1978; because of their length, copies are not available. British exporters are advised to rely on their Japanese agents to check the details applicable to their products. No further details are available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

Jibuti

Honorary consul. The address of the honorary consul in Jibuti is PO Box 2112, Jibuti. Telex BBME 826FS. Telephone: office 3291, home 3668. The telex is manned from 0700 to 1400 hours, Jibuti time.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5226.

Netherlands

Aerosols decree (Commodity Act). A decree dated 23 February, Staatsblad 116, published on 23 March, establishes the aerosols decree (commodity act). It will come into force on a date yet to be stipulated. Copies of this decree (in Dutch) are available. An English translation should be available shortly.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Bacon quality regulations. A decree dated 27 February, Staatsblad 111, published on 23 March, contains regulations regarding the quality of bacon. It came into force with effect from 1 April.

Copies of this decree in Dutch are available. An English translation should be available shortly.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

New Zealand

ATA carnet – customs convention. New Zealand has acceded to the above convention which became effective on 28 February 1978. Under the terms of this convention New Zealand undertakes to allow the temporary admission of certain goods for a period of six months without payment of duty or sales tax and the requirement for an import licence, provided such goods are covered by an ATA carnet issued under the authority of the International Bureau of the Chambers of Commerce.

In very general terms the only goods which do not qualify would include those intended for normal manufacturing, industrial or agricultural purposes or for processing or repair (ie which entails an alteration in their character after importation), tv advertising videotape and film, and some goods considered unsuitable for carnet issue because of particular difficulties in identifying that obligations have been fully met (for example, unmounted precious stones).

This facility is available for transit operations and relates also to goods imported by post. Goods imported under a carnet which are subject to an import licence may not be sold or otherwise disposed of in New Zealand without first obtaining an import licence.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

Vehicle construction. The New Zealand government has issued the Passenger Service Vehicle Construction Regulations 1978 which came into effect on 9 February 1978. United Kingdom exporters can obtain copies, on loan.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

Nigeria

Budget 1978-79. In his budget speech on 31 March the Nigerian Head of State, Lt General Obasanjo, reviewed the country's economic development in 1977-78, gave details of the principal economic measures to be taken in the coming financial year and announced the federal military government's estimates for 1978-79.

Estimates for recurrent expenditure for the coming year would be reduced by 10 per cent from the 1977-78 level to Naira 2.8 billion. The saving would be achieved by some pruning and reorganisation of government departments. The 'accepted' capital budget for the year would be Naira 6.7 billion with Naira 5.2 billion 'approved' now. Of the approved sum Naira 3.3 billion would be devoted to the 'directly productive' sector. The projected revenue shortfall against these spending proposals was Naira 4.3 billion, to be made good by plans to 'raise loans and make special efforts to collect more revenues'. Capital expenditure would be confined to projects already underway and those that would 'complement investments already made and maximise utilisation'.

In his speech on 1 April the Nigerian Commissioner for Finance announced that approved federal expenditure would be funded by federal retained revenue of Naira 5.2 billion, internal borrowing of Naira 1.2 billion and external borrowing of Naira 1.6 billion.

Fiscal policy adjustments include the following measures:

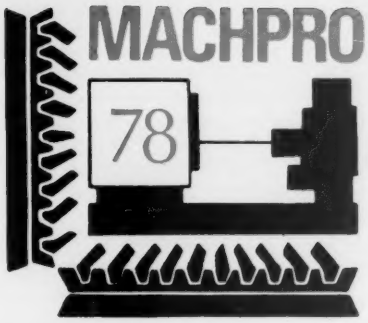
1 an increase in corporation tax from 45 to 50 per cent;
2 a relaxation of dividend restraint, with a new ceiling of 40 per cent (gross);
3 further import restrictions and a general upward revision of import and excise duties (details to be published in a separate notice);
4 the re-introduction of a port development surcharge, set at 5 per cent of duty payable;
5 further incentives for investment in agriculture, including a transfer of agricultural production and processing from schedule 2 of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree 1977 (60 per cent Nigerian owned) to schedule 3 (40 per cent Nigerian owned), an additional investment allowance of 10 per cent for capital expenditure in production plant, tax exemption for loans 'granted to aid/investment' and capital allowances for leasing of equipment;
6 a number of commodities, including beer, stout, soft drinks and cigarettes will be removed from the list of items subject to price control in its present form, although retail price maintenance for these and other selected products of local manufacture will be announced. Salt, sugar, flour, milk, matches, bicycles, motor cycles, motor vehicles, and petroleum remain subject to price control;
7 for the banks, current sectoral lending guidelines would remain in force, but the credit expansion ceiling would be reduced from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. Importers would henceforth be required to make advance deposits of 100 per cent of the value of non-essential imports (machinery, raw materials, medicaments and selected food items were specifically exempted from this ruling). Additionally all shipments of certain categories of goods would be subject to pre-shipment inspection by appointed agents in the country of origin;
8 lending by insurance companies is to be brought into line with commercial bank lending and placed under the control of the Central Bank;
9 the mobilisation fees concessionary remittance limit (75 per cent) to be discontinued.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 3064/3338.

Prohibited imports: budget 1978-79. The following information has been received from the British High Commission in Lagos.

In his speech of 1 April the Nigerian Commissioner for Finance announced the following additions to the list of prohibited imports.

1 Fresh milk
2 Flavoured or coloured beet sugar
3 Macaroni and spaghetti
4 Beer and stout
5 Malt extract drinks
6 Footwear
7 Carpets
8 Furniture



30.4 — 6.5.1978
National Exhibition Centre
Birmingham, England

INTERNATIONAL MACHINE TOOL &
PRODUCTION ENGINEERING EXHIBITION

INTERNATIONALE AUSSTELLUNG FÜR
WERKZEUGMASCHINEN UND
TECHNISCHE PRODUKTION

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DES
MACHINES-OUTILS ET DE L'ENGINEERING

MOSTRA INTERNAZIONALE MACCHINE
UTENSILI E D'INGEGNERIA

EXPOSICION INTERNACIONAL DE
MAQUINAS HERRAMIENTA Y DE
EQUIPOS DE FABRICACION

EXHIBITOR / AUSSTELLER / EXPOSANT / ESPOSITORE / EXPOSITOR

INTERNATIONAL MACHINE TOOL & PRODUCTION ENGINEERING EXHIBITION

MACHPRO is the largest international engineering event to be staged in the UK during 1978. It will contain machine tools and engineering equipment from the world's leading suppliers and manufacturers who are presenting their latest designs and innovations to up-date and re-equip engineering industries.

The theme and emphasis of the exhibition will be on efficient and cost saving production techniques in engineering at a time when the economies of many nations are poised for investment towards better productivity.

Britain with its rapidly expanding economy assisted by on-stream oil revenues, is one of the larger investment potential markets in Europe and consequently its engineering industry is attracting the interests of machinery and machine tool suppliers from many parts of the world.

Hours of Opening

The exhibition is open to visitors from Sunday 30th April - Friday 5th May 1978 from 09.30 - 18.00 hrs and on Saturday 6th May from 09.30 - 16.00 hrs.

Admission

MACHPRO 78 provides an international forum for both management and technicians who are closely concerned with production and processing in all aspects of engineering. Admission to visitors is free on completion of registration form at all entrances. Overseas visitor registration with interpreter services will be installed at each registration area.

Accommodation

Overseas visitors are advised to make contact with their national airlines for MACHPRO 78 travel and accommodation arrangements. Alternatively direct hotel reservations can be made by contacting the Hotel Reservations Bureau, The National Exhibition Centre Limited, Birmingham, B40 1NT, England. Telephone: 021 780 4141 Telex: 336647.

Travel

Overseas visitors should contact their local national airline or travel agent for special travel arrangements and rates to and from MACHPRO 78. Most international flights to London Heathrow, Birmingham or Manchester airports are served by Inter-city train communications to Birmingham International station which is within the precincts of the National Exhibition Centre.

Services

The following facilities are provided at MACHPRO 78 to assist visitors: Machinery and Equipment selector guide, interpreter services, telex communications, travel and hotel bureau, car hire, banking, multi-lingual services, restaurant and bar facilities.

Information

Additional advanced information on participation and visiting MACHPRO 78 may be obtained from the organising company:

Exhibitions for Industry Ltd,
157 Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey, England
Telephone: Oxted (08833) 4371
Telex: 95359 publex g

INTERNATIONALE AUSSTELLUNG FÜR WERKZEUGMASCHINEN UND TECHNISCHE PRODUKTION

MACHPRO ist die grösste internationale technische Ausstellung, die in Gross Britannien während 1978 stattfinden wird. Der Inhalt dieser Ausstellung besteht aus Werkzeugmaschinen und Ausstattungen führender Lieferanten und Hersteller aus aller Welt, welche ihre neuesten Entwicklungen zur Schau bringen werden.

Das Thema und der Schwerpunkt dieser Ausstellung beruhen auf rationellen und kostensparenden Produktionsmethoden, zu einer Zeit in welcher die verbesserte Wirtschaftslage vieler Länder auf grössere Investierung zur Verbesserung der Produktionsleistungen hinweist.

Britannien mit seiner durch die Ölgewinnung verbesserten Wirtschaftslage, ist einer der grösseren Investierungsmärkte Europas und als solcher von Interesse für Lieferanten von Werkzeugmaschinen und Ausstattungen aus aller Welt.

Öffnungszeiten

Die Ausstellung ist für Besucher von 09.30 bis 18.00 Uhr, Sonntag dem 30. April bis Freitag dem 5. Mai 1978, sowie von 09.30 bis 16.00 Uhr am Sonnabend dem 6. Mai geöffnet.

Eintritt

MACHPRO 78 bietet ein internationales Forum für Management und Techiker, die eng mit der Herstellung und Verarbeitung in allen Aspekten der Industrie beschäftigt sind. Eintritt für Besucher ist nach Ausfüllen des Anmeldeformulars kostenfrei. Für Übersee Besucher bestehen Dolmetscherdienste an allen Registrierpunkten.

Unterkunft

Übersee Besucher werden gebeten sich mit Bezug auf Reisen und Unterkunft für MACHPRO 78 mit ihren nationalen Fluglinien in Verbindung zu setzen. Hotel Unterkunft kann ausserdem direkt durch die untenstehende Adresse reserviert werden:
Hotel Reservations Bureau, The National Exhibition Centre Ltd, Birmingham B40 1NT, England. Fernruf: 021 780 4141.
Telex: 336647.

Reisen

Einzelheiten über Sonderreisen und -tarife für MACHPRO können von Ihrer Fluglinie oder Ihrem Reisebüro bezogen werden. Die meisten internationalen Flüge nach London Heathrow, Birmingham und Manchester haben Inter-City Zugverbindungen nach Birmingham International Bahnhof, welcher sich innerhalb des Messegeländes befindet.

Dienste

Besucher können von den folgenden Diensten Gebrauch machen: Audio Visueller Maschinenführer, Dolmetscherdienste, Fernschreiber, Reise- und Hotel Büro, Wagenmiete, Banken, Übersetzungen, Restaurants und Bars.

Information

Zusätzliche Vorausinformation über Teilnahme oder Besuch bei der MACHPRO 78 kann von der durchführenden Firma bezogen werden:

Exhibitions for Industry Ltd,
157 Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey, England.
Telefon Oxted (08833) 4371
Telex 95359 publex g

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DES MACHINES-OUTILS ET DE L'ENGINEERING

CHPRO est l'évènement technique international le plus important sera organisé dans le Royaume-uni en 1978. Des équipements nniques et des machines-outils en provenance des fournisseurs abricants principaux du monde entier y seront exposés, des ations et des conceptions spéciales dont le but est de lerniser et ré-équiper les industries techniques y seront sentées.

hème et l'accent de l'exposition sera basé sur les techniques de duction en ingénierie efficaces et économiques du point de vue t dans une période où les économies de plusieurs pays se parent à effectuer des investissements en vue de développer une lleure productivité.

Grande Bretagne avec son économie dont l'essor va grandissant, stée par ses revenus en huile déjà en production effective, stitue un des marchés Européens possédant un très haut entiel d'investissement, et par conséquent, son industrie nnique attire énormément d'intérêts en ce qui concerne les nisseurs mondiaux d'équipement mécanisé et de chines-outils.

raire journalier

xposition sera ouverte aux visiteurs à partir du dimanche 30 avril vendredi 5 mai 1978 de 9 heures 30 à 18 heures et le samedi ai de 9 heures 30 à 16 heures.

mission

CHPRO 78 place un forum international à la disposition des res et techniciens dont la production et le traitement de tous les ects d'ingénierie les concernent. L'admission est libre à tous les teurs pourvu qu'ils remplissent le formulaire d'inscription ponible à toutes les entrées. L'inscription pour les visiteurs ngers sera facilitée par la présence d'un service d'interprêtes qui ctionnera dans chaque zone d'inscription.

bergement

visiteurs étrangers sont invités à consulter leurs compagnies onales respectives concernant les dispositions d'hébergement respondant aux voyages à destination de MACHPRO 1978. rnativement des réservations d'hotel peuvent être effectuées ctement en s'adressant à: Hotel Reservations Bureau, The ional Exhibition Centre Limited, Birmingham, B40 1NT, England. ephone: 021 780 4141, Telex: 336647.

yage

visiteurs d'outre-mer sont invités à s'adresser à leurs compagnies iennes respectives concernant les dispositions et prix spéciaux ponibles d'aller et retour vers MACHPRO 78. La plupart des vols rnationaux vers les aéroports de Londres Heathrow, Birmingham Manchester sont desservis par des communications de transport r-city à destination de Birmingham International Station qui se uve dans l'enceinte même du Centre d'Exposition National.

rvices

facilités suivantes sont à la disposition des visiteurs lors de xposition MACHPRO 78:

de de Sélection de Machines et d'Equipement, services terprêtes, communications télex, bureau d'information voyage et el, location de voitures, bureau de change, services multilingues, taurants et bars.

nseignements

renseignements supplémentaires sur la participation et la visite ACHPRO 78 peuvent être déjà obtenus auprès de la société en arge de l'organisation:

Exhibitions for Industry Limited,
157 Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey, Angleterre.
Téléphone: Oxted (08833) 4371
Télex: 95359 **publex g**

MOSTRA INTERNAZIONALE MACCHINE UTENSILI E D'INGEGNERIA

MACHPRO sarà il più grande evento internazionale, dedicato al settore della lavorazione metalmeccanica, che avrà luogo in G.B. nel 1978. Verranno presentate le macchine utensili e le attrezzature più moderne dei principali costruttori e fornitori internazionali operanti nel settore del rammodernamento delle industrie.

L'enfasi verrà posta sulle speciali tecniche di fabbricazione, di alta efficienza e particolarmente economiche, divenute indispensabili in un momento in cui un gran numero di nazioni intende dedicare gli investimenti al miglioramento della produttività.

La Gran Bretagna, per via della rapida espansione della propria economia, coadiuvata dai proventi derivanti dal petrolio, rappresenta uno tra i più interessanti mercati d'investimento in Europa; coerentemente, il proprio settore industriale attrae l'interesse dei costruttori di macchine utensili e macchinario generico, di varie nazioni.

Orario

La mostra sarà aperta ai visitatori dalla domenica 30 aprile el venerdí 5 maggio 1978, dalle 09.30 alle 18.00: il sabato 6 maggio, dalle 09.30 alle 16.00.

Admissione

MACHPRO 78 costituisce un convegno internazionale per dirigenti e tecnici responsabili per i settori del trattamento e produzione in vari campi della metalmeccanica. L'ammissione è gratuita purché venga compilato il modulo di iscrizione, che dovrà venir richiesto agli ingressi della mostra. Presso gli uffici di iscrizione i visitatori potranno richiedere il servizio degli interpreti, se necessario.

Accomodazione

I visitatori dall'estero dovranno interpellare le proprie linee di navigazione aerea nazionali, richiedendo dettagli sui viaggi ed accomodazione per la MACHPRO 78. Alternativamente, le prenotazioni d'albergo potranno venire effettuate rivolgendosi allo Hotel Reservations Bureau, del National Exhibition Centre Ltd, Birmingham B40 1NT, Inghilterra — Telef: 021 780 4141 — Telex: 336647.

Viaggi

I visitatori dall'estero dovranno richiedere alle linee di navagazione aerea nazionali o al locale Agente Turistico dettagli sulle speciali agevolazioni turistiche e sulle tariffe da e per la MACHPRO 78. La maggioranza dei voli internazionali per l'aeroporto London Heathrow, per gli aeroporti di Birmingham o Manchester è collegata, dal servizio ferroviario Inter City, con la Birmingham International Station, situata nel National Exhibition Centre.

Servizio

MACHPRO 78 pone a disposizione dei visitatori i seguenti servizi — Guida per la scelta del macchinario ed attrezzature, servizio d'interpretariato, telex, comunicazioni, viaggi, hotel, noleggio autovetture, banche, servizio multilingue, ristorante e bar.

Informazioni

Ulteriori informazioni riguardo la partecipazione e la visita a MACHPRO 78 si possono ottenere dalla società organizzatrice:

Exhibitions for Industry Ltd,
157 Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey, Inghilterra.
Telefono: Oxted (08833) 4371
Telex: 95359 **publex g**

MACHPRO 78

EXPOSICION INTERNACIONAL DE MAQUINAS HERRAMIENTA Y DE EQUIPOS DE FABRICACION

MACHPRO constituye el acontecimiento internacional más importante que se celebrará en el Reino Unido durante 1978, y abarcará máquinas herramienta y equipos de fabricación de los principales proveedores y fabricantes del mundo quienes presentarán sus diseños e innovaciones más recientes para modernizar y equipar de nuevo las industrias de fabricación.

El tema y énfasis de la exposición radicarán en técnicas eficaces y económicas de producción en un momento oportuno en el que las economías de muchas naciones se enfocan hacia la inversión para lograr mayor productividad.

Gran Bretaña, con su economía en rápida expansión respaldada por los ingresos actuales procedentes del petróleo, constituye uno de los mercados de Europa de mayor potencial de inversión y, por consiguiente, su industria atrae el interés de los proveedores de maquinaria y de máquinas herramienta de muchos partes del mundo.

Horas de visita

La exposición abrirá sus puertas desde el domingo 30 de abril hasta el viernes 5 de mayor de 1978, entre las 09,30 y 18,00 horas, y desde las 09,30 a las 16,00 horas del sábado 6 de mayo.

Entrada

MACHPRO 78 constituye un foro internacional tanto para el personal administrativo como técnico que se halle íntimamente relacionado con las producción y fabricación dentro de todos los campos de la ingeniería. Los visitantes rellenarán un impreso de registro en cualquiera de los puntos de acceso a la exposición y su entrada será gratuita. En cada punto de acceso en que se efectúen los registros se contará con servicios de intérpretes para asistencia a los visitantes extranjeros.

Alojamiento

Se ruega a los visitantes extranjeros que se pongan en contacto con sus líneas aéreas nacionales para enterarse de los trámites de viajes y alojamiento para la MACHPRO 78. Alternativamente, podrán efectuar reservas directas en hoteles, solicitándoselo al Hotel Reservations Bureau, The National Exhibition Centre Limited, Birmingham, B40 1NT, Inglaterra. Teléfono: 021 780 4141. Télex: 336647.

Viajes

Se ruega a los visitantes extranjeros que se pongan en contacto con su línea aérea nacional o agente de viajes para enterarse de los trámites y tarifas especiales que regirán para los viajes de ida y de regreso para la MACHPRO 78. La mayoría de los vuelos internacionales a los aeropuertos de Heathrow de Londres, Birmingham o Mánchester se complementan por medio de comunicaciones por tren "inter-city" hasta la Estación Internacional de Birmingham que se halla en el recinto mismo del National Exhibition Centre.

Servicios

A título de asistencia para los visitantes, MACHPRO 78 ofrece los servicios siguientes: Día de selección de maquinaria y equipos, intérpretes, comunicaciones por télex, oficina de viajes y hoteles, alquiler de automóviles, oficinas de bancos, servicios en muchos idiomas, bar y restaurante.

Informacion

La compania organizadora proveera toda informacion adicional que se requiera por adelantado, sobre la participacion y visita a la MACHPRO 78.

Exhibitions for Industry Limited,
157 Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey, Inglaterra.
Telefono: Oxted (08833) 4371
Telex: 95359 publex g

Member aeo Association of Exhibition Organisers

INTER-CITY TIMETABLE INTER-CITY FAHRPLAN HORAIRE DU SERVICE-INTER CITY ORARIO DEL SERVIZIO

Birmingham → Coventry → London
Mondays to Saturdays

Birmingham New Street	Birmingham International	Coventry	London Euston
00.15	00.25	00.37	02.26 •
SX 06.48	06.58H	07.13	08.27 ✕ 🍴
SO 06.48	06.58H	07.13	08.31 🍴
07.18	07.28	07.39	08.56 A
SX 07.48	07.58	08.10	09.19 ✕ 🍴
08.15	08.25	08.36	09.48 A
08.48	→	09.06	10.15 A
09.18	09.28	09.39	10.49 C
09.48	09.58	10.09	11.19 Ⓣa
10.18	10.28	10.39	11.55 C
10.48	→	11.06	12.21 B
11.18	11.28	11.39	12.55 A
11.48	→	12.06	13.21 A
SX 12.18	12.28	12.39	13.57 ✕ 🍴
SX 12.48	→	13.06	14.25 ✕ 🍴
SO 12.48	12.58	13.09	14.25 🍴
SX 13.18	13.28	13.39	14.57 ✕ 🍴
SX 13.48	→	14.06	15.25 ✕ 🍴
SO 13.48	13.58	14.09	15.25 🍴
14.18	14.28	14.39	15.55 B
14.48	14.58	15.09	16.25 C
15.18	15.28	15.39	16.57 🍴
15.48	15.58	16.09	17.25 C
16.18	16.28	16.39	17.53 °A
16.48	16.58	17.09	18.25 • 🍴a
17.18	17.28	17.39	18.52 °A
17.48	17.58	18.09	19.22 • 🍴
18.18	18.28	18.39	19.56 •
18.48	18.58	19.09	20.22 •
19.18	19.28	19.39	20.49 ✕ 🍴
20.08	20.18	20.27	21.42 °D
20.49	20.59	21.12	22.25 °Ⓣa
SX 21.58	22.09	22.20	23.32 •
SO 21.58	22.09	22.20	23.41 •

London → Coventry → Birmingham

London Euston	Coventry	Birmingham International	Birmingham New Street
00.10	01.54	02.14	02.26 •
06.55	08.24	→	08.52 °d
07.40	08.47	08.57	09.12 °B
SX 08.10	09.17	09.27	09.42 • ✕ 🍴
08.40	09.47	09.57	10.12 °A
09.10	10.17	10.27	10.43 °A
09.40	10.43	10.53	11.07 ✕ 🍴
10.10	11.23	11.33	11.49 °A
10.40	11.47	11.57	12.14 A
11.10	12.19	12.29	12.45 A
11.40	12.47	12.57	13.14 C
12.10	13.17	13.27	13.44 B
12.40	13.47	13.57	14.14 C
13.10	14.17	14.27	14.44 🍴
13.40	14.47	14.57	15.14 A
14.10	15.17	15.27	15.44 A
SX 14.40	15.47	→	16.10 ✕ 🍴
SO 14.40	15.47	15.57	16.14 🍴
SX 15.10	16.17	16.27	16.44 ✕ 🍴
15.40	16.43	16.53	17.08 A
SX 16.10	17.17	17.27	17.42 • ✕ 🍴
16.40	17.43	17.53	18.11 B
17.10	18.15	18.25	18.39 A
17.40	18.45H	19.01	19.13 Ⓣe
SO 18.10	19.15	19.25	19.39
SX 18.10	19.15	19.25	19.43 Ⓣ
18.40	19.43	19.53	20.08
SX 19.10	20.13	20.23	20.41 🍴
19.40	20.48	20.58	21.13 A
20.40	21.43	21.53	22.08 •
21.40	22.59	23.09	23.23 •
23.10	00.33	00.44	00.58 •

Birmingham

Birmingha New
Sundays
00.15
08.18
09.18
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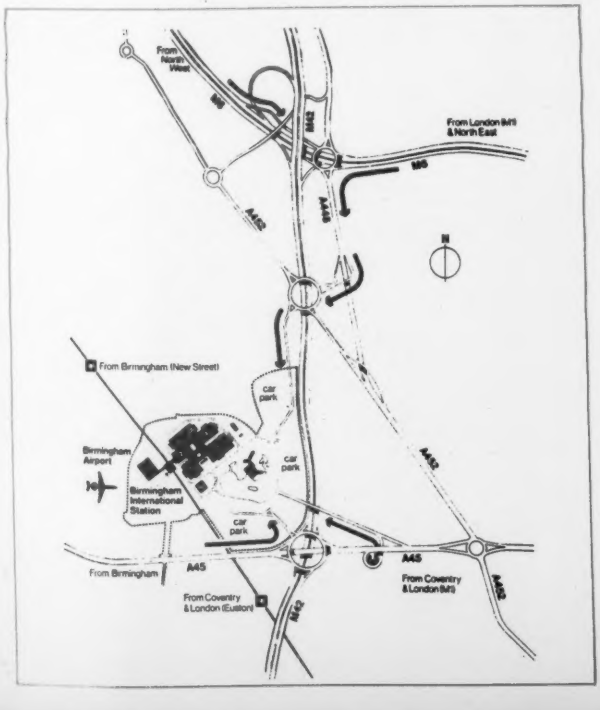
18.48
19.18
19.49
20.49
21.49

Notes
✕ Full re of day
🍴 Drinks
Ⓣ Drinks snacks
A ✕ 🍴 🍴 Sa
B Ⓣ Mo

Subject to



RVIZIO INTERCITY HORARIO DEL SERVICIO INTER CITY

ngham → Coventry → London

Birmingham New Street	Birmingham International	Coventry	London Euston
days			
00.15	00.25	00.36	02.29 •
08.18	→	08.36	10.28 •
09.18	09.28	09.39	11.29 ⊠
10.18	10.28	10.39	12.29
11.18	→	11.36	13.28 • ⊠
12.18	→	12.36	14.25
13.18	→	13.36	15.28 • ⊠
14.18	→	14.36	16.25 ⊠
15.18	→	15.36	17.12 • ⊠
16.18	→	16.36	17.58 ⊠
16.48	→	17.06	18.26
17.18	17.28	17.39	19.03 •
17.48	→	18.06	19.25 ⊠
18.18	18.28	18.39	20.02 •
18.48	→	19.06	20.25
19.18	19.28	19.39	21.01 • ⊠
19.49	→	20.07	21.28 •
20.49	20.59	21.10	22.31 •
21.49	→	22.07	23.28 •

es

Full restaurant service according to time of day
Drinks and cold snacks
Drinks, hot dishes to order and cold snacks
✕ ⊠ Saturdays excepted.
⊠ Saturdays only
Ⓒ Mondays to Fridays. ⊠ Saturdays

ject to alteration without notice

London → Coventry → Birmingham

London Euston	Coventry	Birmingham International	Birmingham New Street
Sundays			
00.10	02.18	02.34	02.51 •
09.40	11.17	11.27	11.44 • ⊠
10.40	12.13	12.23	12.39 ⊠
11.40	13.08	→	13.31 •
12.40	14.09	→	14.32 ⊠
13.40	15.08	→	15.31 • ⊠
14.40	16.09	→	16.32 ⊠
16.40	16.46	→	17.10
16.10	17.23	→	17.47 •
16.40	17.47	17.57	18.15 ⊠
17.10	18.20	→	18.44
17.40	18.47	18.57	19.12 • ⊠
18.10	19.18	→	19.39 ⊠
18.40	19.46	19.56	20.11 ⊠
19.10	20.20	→	20.41
19.40	20.47	20.57	21.12 •
20.10	21.18	→	21.39 ⊠
20.35	21.38	21.48	22.03
21.40	23.06	23.17	23.31 •
23.10	00.33	00.44	00.58

C ✕ ⊠ Mondays to Fridays
D ⊠ Saturdays only
a No catering on Saturdays
d Change at Rugby
e Arrives 8 minutes later on Saturdays
SX Saturdays excepted. SO Saturdays only
• Also calls at Watford
H Also calls at Hampton in Arden

9 Frozen meat including poultry
10 Matches
11 Household candles
12 Eggs (including those imported solely for hatching)
13 Ready-made garments
14 Jewellery

Goods shipped before 1 April or covered by letters of credit opened before 16 March will be admitted providing the carrier vessel arrives in Nigerian territorial waters within three months.

The following items were added to the list of commodities to be imported under licence:

1 Corn flakes
2 Structural (scaffolding) pipes
3 Radios, record players, tape recorders, video tapes, tape decks and stereos
4 Television sets, air conditioners and domestic refrigerators
5 Built-up commercial vehicles (trucks and lorries)
6 Paints
7 Cigars and cheroots
8 Bare and insulated copper and aluminium electric wires
9 Chilled meat

The commissioner also announced changes in the import duty payable on a number of commodities. Details of these changes and further details regarding the prohibition and import licence list will be given as soon as they are available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 473.

Philippines

Tariff and customs amendment. On 10 February 1978 the Philippines government issued presidential decree, 1258-A, which came into force on 25 November 1977, whereby the following articles are exempt from payment of import duties upon compliance with the regulations, formalities and provisions of section 105 of the Revised Tariff and Customs Code.

Spare parts of vessels or aircraft of foreign registry engaged in foreign trade when brought into the Philippines exclusively as replacements or for emergency repairs thereof, upon satisfactory proof to the collector of customs that such spare parts shall be utilised to secure the safety, sea-worthiness of the vessel or aircraft, to enable it to continue its voyage or flight.

Articles of easy identification exported from the Philippines for repair and then re-imported, upon satisfactory proof to the collector of customs that such articles are not capable of being repaired locally. The cost of the repairs made to any such article shall pay a rate of duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

Trailer chassis when imported by shipping companies for their exclusive use in handling containerised cargo, upon posting a bond in an amount equal to 1½ times the ascertain duties, taxes and other charges due to cover a period of one year from the date of acceptance of the entry, which may be extended by the commissioner of customs for another year; subject to the following conditions:

1 That they shall be properly identified and registered with the Land Transport Commission.
2 that they shall be subject to a customs supervision fee to be fixed by the collector of customs and subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Customs.
3 that they shall be deposited in the customs zone when not in use, and
4 that upon the expiration of the period prescribed above, duties and taxes shall be paid, unless otherwise re-exported.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

South Africa

Shipping delays. There have been several recent reports of shipping delays occurring to containerised cargo bound for Johannesburg. It appears that goods consigned to Johannesburg 'via Durban' are being held over for customs clearance in Durban instead of going direct to the inland depot in Johannesburg. This has resulted in a build-up of containerised cargoes at Durban and hence the delays.

British exporters can help overcome this problem by ensuring that their shipments bound for Johannesburg are addressed correctly and the words 'via Durban' omitted. This would mean that under the new containerisation scheme, sealed containers arriving at Durban (or possibly Port Elizabeth) would be transferred by rail direct to the inland container depot at Johannesburg before being opened for customs inspection.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5274.

Customs tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 17 March 1978.

R.510 CCCN 84.10, 87.02 and 87.04. 1 The rate of duty on water pumps for motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) including those imported as original equipment with unassembled motor vehicles and chassis falling within subheadings nos. 87.02.15, 87.02.22, 87.02.24, 87.02.60 and 87.04.25, is increased from 150c each to 20% or 225c each. 2 The rate of duty on parts put up as repair kits for motor vehicle water pumps, is increased from 75c per kit to 20% or 100c per kit.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

Tariff application. Customs tariff application list 9/78, published in the *South African Government Gazette* of 24 March 1978 contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increases in duty on **sodium hydroxide** (caustic soda), solid, classifiable under tariff subheading 28.17.15; **refractory cements and mortars,** classifiable under tariff subheading 38.19.30 and **textile fabrics,** impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyurethane, classifiable under tariff subheading 59.08.70. Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5274.

Tariff application. Customs tariff application list, 10/78, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 7 April 1978 contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:
Preparations in liquid form, containing fluorine compounds, classifiable under tariff subheading 38.17.50; **Felt and bonded fibre fabrics** and similar bonded yarn fabrics of man-made fibres, whether or not impregnated or coated, and rectangular articles cut from these fabrics and felt, classifiable under tariff subheadings 59.02.50 and 59.03.90; **Wire,** not plaited, coated or clad, with a cross-sectional dimension of 2 mm or more but not exceeding 4 mm, classifiable under tariff subheadings 73.14.90.10 and 73.14.95.10; **Containers of iron or steel,** for compressed or liquefied gas, of welded construction, of a capacity not exceeding 130 litres, classifiable under tariff subheadings 73.24.20 and 73.24.30. Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5274.

Thailand

Sodium chlorate, potassium chlorate and pneumatic tyre. The Thai Ministry of Finance have issued notice Sor. Kor. 1/2521, which came into effect on 18 January 1978 and amends tariff items CCCN 28.32 and CCCN 40.11 as follows:

		Rate of duty					
		From			To		
			specific duty			Specific duty	
Item no.	Description	Ad val. per cent	Unit	Rate per unit Baht	Ad val. per cent	Unit	Rate per unit Baht
28.32	Sodium chlorate and potassium chlorate	10	—	—	30	—	—
40.11	a (3) Pneumatic tyre for use with wheel rim of a size exceeding 20 in upwards, except those used with the products under 87.09	30	kg	20	15	kg	3

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

Have you a good export picture?

Each week *Trade and Industry* publishes pictures illustrating Britain's export business. Companies with export successes are invited to send in the story with a photograph showing the goods in manufacture, ready for despatch, or, preferably, on arrival overseas. The story must, of course, reach us while it is still news.

Send your export photographs to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Tunisia

Import duties and production tax. The *Tunisian Journal* of 28 February has announced the suspension of duties and production tax from 1 January to 31 December 1978 on the following items:

CCN 01.02	C	Live animals of the bovine species
CCN 01.04	B	Live sheep and goats
CCN 02.01	B	Meat of bovine animals
	D	Meat of sheep and goats

No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 461.

United States

Food additive aconitic acid. The *Federal Register* dated 14 March 1978 published a rule proposed by the Food and Drug Administration to declare the maximum amount of aconitic acid used in certain types of food to conform to good manufacturing practice. Written comments (4 copies) by 15 May 1978 to Food and Drug Administration, Room 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Toxic substances. The *Federal Register* dated 16 March 1978 published a notice by the Environmental Protection Agency giving details of a statement of interpretation and enforcement policy. A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Electrically operated toys. The *Federal Register* dated 14 March 1978 published a rule proposed by the Consumer Product Safety Commission to amend the regulation of the use of types of acceptable power cords for electrically operated toys and other electrically operated articles used by children. Written comments (5 copies) by 15 May 1978 to the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington DC 20207. A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Aerosols: vinyl chloride. The *Federal Register* dated 24 March 1978 published a regulation by the Consumer Products Safety Commission classifying any household substance in an aerosol container containing vinyl chloride monomer as a banned hazardous substance. Failing proper objections the effective date of the rule is 22 June 1978.

A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Fluorocarbons in pressurised containers. The *Federal Register* dated 17 March 1978 published details by the Food and Drug Administration, Environmental Protection Agency and Consumer Product Safety Commission prohibiting the use of certain fluorocarbons as a propelling agent in self-pressurised containers in foods, cosmetics and medical device products. The regulation comes into force on 15 December 1978.

A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Venezuela

Prohibitions. In addition to the prohibition on the import of vehicles, the Venezuelan authorities have issued a further list of items which are prohibited from the 4 April. Goods already in transit and those for which letters of credit have already been opened will be exempted from this prohibition, provided the importer makes immediate contact with the customs authorities. Exempted goods must arrive within 30 days of exemption being granted. The items affected fall within the following tariff nos:

ex 27.10, ex 40.05, ex 48.11, ex 58.01, 58.02, 58.03, ex 64.01, ex 64.03, 64.04, ex 64.06, 69.10, ex 73.22, ex 73.36, 84.01, ex 84.11, ex 84.15, ex 84.17, ex 84.22, ex 84.40, ex 84.52, ex 84.56, ex 85.12, ex 85.15, ex 87.09, ex 87.10, ex 89.01, ex 97.01.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Zambia

Pre-shipment inspection. Selected imports into Zambia are to be made subject to pre-shipment inspection by the General Superintendence Co (otherwise known as Societe Generale de Surveillance) acting as agents of the Bank of Zambia.

It seems likely that only goods for shipment against import licences dated 1 January 1978 or later will be affected.

A copy of form SGS will be sent direct to each supplier by the Bank of Zambia indicating whether a consignment should or should not be inspected before despatch. Exporters are therefore advised to check with the consignees the position regarding any proposed shipment of which a form SGS has not been received.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5794.

INTERNATIONAL FAIRS AND EXHIBITION TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Enquiries to:
SCHENKERS LIMITED,
Unit 25, NEC Industrial Estate,
National Exhibition Centre,
Birmingham B40 1PJ
Telephone 021-780 2617
and at
London.

VIA SCHENKERS
INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDERS

HEAD OFFICE:
51/53 HATTON GARDEN,
LONDON EC1N 8QJ.
Tel. 01-242 3344 Telex 298891

ECGD cover for overseas fairs

As a supplement to the ordinary insurance policy exporters have with Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD), cover is available for goods exhibited at fairs overseas against the rather special risks involved.

The standard cover includes sales at overseas fairs
Sales made at overseas fairs are covered under the standard ECGD policy against eventualities of loss, such as the insolvency of the buyer or his default, or exchange difficulties preventing transfer of payment from the buyer's country.

Special cover
Under a special policy supplementary to an exporter's main policy, ECGD can cover also the risks of loss arising while the goods are being exhibited or are on their way to be exhibited.

The risks covered are loss caused by destruction or damage resulting from war (including 'civil war, hostilities, rebellion and insurrection') occurring in the country where the goods are being exhibited or in a country through which the goods are travelling on their way to be exhibited,
or war between any of the countries involved,
or the requisition or confiscation of the goods in these countries,
or any measure or decision in the country where the goods are exhibited which prevents their re-export to the UK.

For more information about this special cover, get in touch with the nearest regional office of ECGD.

ECGD's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2. There are regional offices in:

Central London 01-437 2292 **North London** 01-808 4570 **South London** 01-686 9921 **Belfast** Belfast 31743 **Birmingham** 021-233 1771 **Bristol** Bristol 299971 **Cambridge** Cambridge 68801 **Glasgow** 041-332 8707 **Leeds** Leeds 450631 **Manchester** 061-228 3621

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1976	1970	£ million	£ million			£ million 18,401	10,528	1,830	1,929	£ million		
1971	101.8	32 675	9 682	1 988	1 922	92	−148	52	18	1 057	279	778
1972	104.2	34 542	9 797	1 721	2 035	34	−145	48	15	107	−701	808
1973	110.4	36 062	10 253	1 730	2 377	1,321	597	102	379	−910	−2 354	1 444
1974	109.5	35 361	10 287	1 964	2 300	596	634	81	−109	−3 538	−5 195	1 657
1975	107.2	35 269	9 640	1 695	1 921	−842	−429	−111	−65	−1 614	−3 205	1 591
1976	109.7	35 406	9 444	1 633	1 900	97	5	23	9	−1 107	−3 510	2 403
1977	110.6	35 133	9 072	1 761	2 072	423	219	103	17	−35	−1 612	1 577
1976 1st qtr.	109 0	8 806	2 378	397	448	−1	0	26	33	−47	−543	496
2nd qtr.	109.2	8 793	2 346	400	468	−12	−66	−20	−45	−345	−909	564
3rd qtr.	109.5	8 879	2 377	414	488	5	−2	14	16	−377	−1 097	720
4th qtr.	111.1	8 928	2 343	422	496	105	73	3	5	−338	−961	623
1977 1st qtr.	110.0	8 758	2 260	418	502	233	125	51	102	−505	−947	442
2nd qtr.	110.7	8 644	2 293	433	508	228	164	39	−5	−364	−764	400
3rd qtr.	110.9	8 831	2 265	456	530	−31	−31	6	−44	483	54	429
4th qtr.	110.8	8 900	2 254	455	533	−7	−40	7	−36	351	45	306
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+0.5	+1.9	−0.7	+7.1	+5.2							
on a year earlier	+0.5	−0.4	−4.3	+9.0	+8.0							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and earnings				Labour (UK)			Visible trade (volume)	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales	Average gross earnings of all employees (GB, all industries and services covered)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Export	Import
	at 1970 prices		at 1971 prices	monthly averages	(not seasonally adjusted)				(old series)				at 1975 prices	
Base of index £m in base year Series in	1970	1970	1971 16,296	thousands	Jan. 1974		1970	1970	Jan. 1970	thousands		thousands	1975 19,462	1975 22,667
1971	100.1	99.4	100.0	108.5	80.0	9.4	104.6	109.0	119.4	775.8	3.4	130.9	84.6	83.3
1972	102.3	102.0	105.3	138.6	85.7	7.1	109.2	114.8	134.8	854.9	3.7	147.3	84.5	92.4
1973	110.1	110.5	110.3	137.1	93.5	9.1	144.5	123.2	152.6	611.0	2.6	307.0	96.8	105.6
1974	106.3	108.9	109.0	102.8	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	179.6	599.7[1]	2.6[1]	302.7[1]	103.9	107.9
1975	100.6	102.2	106.7	97.2	134.8	24.2	235.4	188.7	227.6	929.0	3.9	150.0[1]	100.0	100.0
1976	101.4	103.1	106.5	104.7	157.1	16.5	299.0	219.6	263.3	1 269.8[1]	5.4[1]	120.4[1]	109.9	105.5
1977	102.4	103.6	103.6	107.1	182.0	15.8	340.1	261.7	288.6	1 378.1	5.8	155.6[1]	118.9	107.0
1977 1st qtr.	103.2	105.2	103.3	104	174.1	16.5	341.5	248.0	280.2	1 329.5	5.6	..	115.7	109.1
2nd qtr.	101.9	103.0	102.5	103	181.9	17.4	347.7	259.2	285.2	1 340.6	5.6	157.7	118.0	109.8
3rd qtr.	102.7	103.7	104.3	112	184.7	16.5	340.5	267.7	288.4	1 414.6	5.9	151.9	124.1	106.4
4th qtr.	101.7	102.6	104.4	110	187.4	13.1	330.6	272.1	300.4	1 427.8	6.0	160.1	117.9	102.6
1978 1st qtr.							326.6 p	278.9 p		1 409.4	5.9	187.7		
1977 Apr.	102.2	103.5	102.3	106	180.3	17.5	349.7	255.4	283.1	1 333.8	5.6	155.5	116.2	105.3
May	103.3	104.8	103.2	108	181.7	17.1	348.3	259.8	286.2	1 323.8	5.5	159.4	116.0	109.6
June	100.3	100.6	102.1	95	183.6	17.7	345.2	262.4	286.2	1 364.3	5.7	158.1	121.9	114.5
July	102.8	104.2	104.8	113	183.8	17.6	344.5	265.8	286.5	1 398.5	5.9	155.2	123.1	110.4
Aug.	102.8	103.4	104.7	116	184.7	16.5	338.8	268.1	288.7	1 410.3	5.9	153.4	123.4	101.3
Sept.	102.6	103.5	103.5	107	185.7	15.6	338.1	269.2	290.1	1 434.9	6.0	147.2	125.9	107.5
Oct.	101.5	102.4	102.7	116	186.5	14.1	333.8	271.0	294.6	1 431.5	6.0	156.0	119.4	101.3
Nov.	101.4	101.9	103.1	108	187.4	13.0	329.9	272.0	300.1	1 429.6	6.0	159.4	115.3	98.4
Dec.	102.3	103.4	106.9	104	188.4	12.1	328.0	273.3	306.6	1 422.3	6.0	165.0	118.9	108.1
1978 Jan.	102.9 p	103.0 p	104.9	125	189.5	9.9	324.9	277.1	306.0 p	1 419.2	5.9	180.3	112.6	114.4
Feb.			106.8	120	190.6	9.5	324.1 p	279.2 p		1 409.0	5.9	187.0	128.7 p	110.6 p
Mar.							330.7 p	280.4 p		1 400.0	5.9	195.8		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	−0.1	−0.3	+3.1	+5.4	+1.6		−1.2	+2.5	+4.5	−1.3			—	+8¼
on a year earlier	−0.9	−1.8	+1.6	+9.4	+10.5		−4.4	+12.5	+10.3	+6.0			+4¼	+2¼

p Provisional pe Preliminary estimate e Estimate .. Not available [1] Average of available months

Inquiries: 01-215 3453

How's your performance compared with your industry as a whole?

Operating ratios produced by the Business Statistics Office enable firms to compare their performance with their industry as a whole.

For years industrial specialists have used the results of the annual censuses of production conducted by the BSO to calculate operative ratios as a measure of efficiency of a firm or industry. Tables published on the next two pages show operating ratios from the 1976 census of production for 11 measures of output, investment, manpower and labour costs.

By use of the annexes on page 97 firms can calculate their own operating ratios and compare them with their industry as a whole.

Publication of these tables is a new attempt to encourage form-fillers to make profitable use of statistics.

'I have taken great interest in all stages of the development of this scheme. I know that firms have to put time and money into completing our forms, and some of them cannot see the point. This is one way – one of many ways – in which the result can be of practical use to them.'

Les Huckfield, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and minister with special responsibility for industrial statistics.

Annual census of production: operating ratios

There is evidence of increasing interest in using operating ratios for the measurement of economic performance of industrial firms. Attention is often focussed on ratios that provide measures of productivity, investment and wage and salary levels. Following consultations with the Confederation of British Industry, the advisory committee on the censuses of production and contacts with industrial firms, the Business Statistics Office recognises that many firms would welcome some guidance on how the information they supply for the annual censuses of production can be used to calculate such ratios for their own use. For the construction industry, similar consultations took place with the standing consultative committee on construction statistics of the National Consultative Council for the Building and Civil Engineering Industries.

Using information from the provisional results of the annual census of production for 1976, the Business Statistics Office has calculated the values of a variety of operating ratios based on census measures of output, investment, manpower and labour costs. The ratios selected were:

Gross output per head
Net output per head
Gross value added per head
Gross value added as a proportion of gross output
Ratio of gross output to stocks
Wages and salaries as a proportion of gross value added
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees (ATC)
Wages and salaries per ATC
Wages and salaries per operative
Net capital expenditure per head
Net capital expenditure as a proportion of gross value added

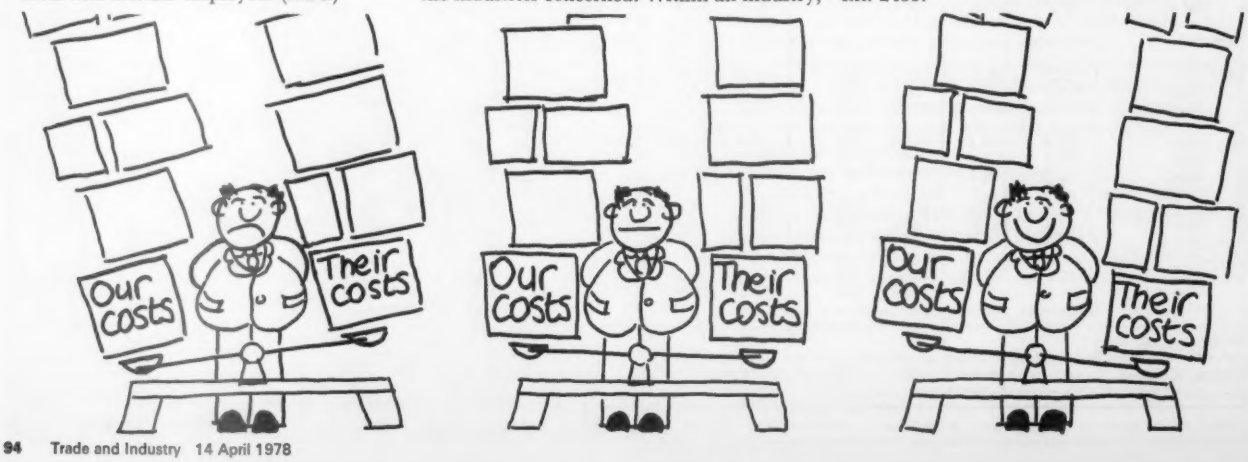
Explanation of the terms used in these ratios is given in the introductory notes to the censuses (Business Monitor PA 1001). Details showing the basic steps for calculating the ratios, together with values of the ratios in 1976, derived from provisional results for the recipient's own industry are being despatched to some 41 000 establishments within the scope of the annual census of production for 1977 in mining and quarrying, manufacturing industries, the construction industry and the water supply industry. In the construction industry, separate ratios (apart from gross output to stocks) have been calculated for all the trades distinguished in the census report on the construction industry.

The table sets out the ratios for manufacturing and construction industries – orders III-XX of standard industrial classification (revised 1968). For each industry, the values shown were obtained by dividing the estimate of the industry total for the quantity shown in the numerator by the corresponding estimate of the quantity shown in the denominator. These estimates cover all establishments classified to each industry, including exempted establishments and non-respondents.

In comparing the ratios between different industries, consideration must be given to the nature of the business carried on by firms in the industries concerned. Within an industry, it is possible to use these ratios to make comparisons within individual firms or to compare ratios for an individual firm with the ratios shown for the relevant industry. However, it is important to bear in mind that various factors may affect the results – for example, differences in definitions, in treatment of depreciation (which was not identified in the census data) and varying practice with regard to stock valuation may affect comparability in some respects. Generally speaking, it is likely that small differences between ratios may not have much significance, but large differences could well provide some useful indication of comparative performance.

The primary aim of producing the operating ratios is to offer to the contributors who complete census questionnaires useful information in return for their efforts in completing the form. It is hoped that this material will provide firms with an opportunity to monitor their performance over time and to compare it with that of their industry as a whole. Such comparisons could be used for measuring productivity, in formulating wage and salary policies, investment policies and in planning marketing strategies. In stimulating wider interest in the use of census results, this type of analysis could help many firms to make the fullest possible use of census data for their benefit.

Inquiries about these ratios and the censuses of production in general should be made to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG, tel. 0633-65111 ext. 2455.



Census of production 1976: operating ratios

Manufacturing and construction industries (Standard Industrial Classification orders III - XX)

Standard Industrial Classification minimum list heading	Industry	Gross output per head	Net output per head	Gross value added per head	Gross value added as a proportion of gross output	Ratio of gross output to stocks	Wages and salaries as a proportion of gross value added	Ratio of operatives to ATC	Wages and salaries per ATC	Wages and salaries per operative	Net capital expenditure per head	Net capital expenditure as a proportion of gross value added
		£	£	£					£	£	£	
211	Grain milling	46 740	11 474	9 141	0.196	10.508	0.353	3.4	3 535	3 205	1 438	0.157
212	Bread and flour confectionery	8 365	3 744	3 448	0.412	30.478	0.648	7.4	2 521	2 209	352	0.102
213	Biscuits	10 597	4 180	3 663	0.346	10.451	0.590	4.8	2 977	1 995	403	0.110
214	Bacon curing, meat and fish products	17 963	5 559	4 573	0.255	9.974	0.553	4.1	3 221	2 378	489	0.107
215	Milk and milk products	35 354	9 574	8 261	0.234	11.714	0.388	4.9	3 063	3 272	711	0.086
216	Sugar	47 637	14 806	13 137	0.276	15.224	0.269	2.6	4 353	3 233	1 452	0.110
217	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	15 996	6 281	4 991	0.312	5.858	0.547	3.6	3 503	2 534	407	0.082
218	Fruit and vegetable products	20 156	6 638	5 453	0.271	4.474	0.463	4.7	3 500	2 340	407	0.075
219	Animal and poultry foods	61 698	8 913	7 392	0.120	14 482	0.421	1.7	3 351	3 047	830	0.112
221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	79 239	11 886	9 682	0.122	7.340	0.350	2.9	3 955	3 297	1 466	0.151
229.1	Margarine	50 233	10 395	8 907	0.177	20.000	0.371	2.8	3 818	3 226	767	0.086
229.2	Starch and miscellaneous foods	31 892	8 767	7 615	0.239	6.871	0.346	3.5	3 434	2 423	851	0.112
231	Brewing and malting	37 557	10 263	9 387	0.250	9.850	0.372	2.3	3 676	3 427	1 387	0.148
232	Soft drinks	24 361	9 020	7 898	0.324	9.338	0.317	3.2	2 899	2 414	772	0.098
239.1	Spirit distilling and compounding	52 858	16 904	14 062	0.266	1.894	0.211	3.1	3 683	2 745	1 158	0.082
239.2	British wines, cider and perry	24 796	8 204	6 061	0.244	2.319	0.505	1.7	3 222	3 067	469	0.077
240	Tobacco	74 318	11 333	9 753	0.131	8.135	0.334	3.1	4 366	2 897	852	0.087
261	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	38 802	8 264	7 066	0.182	2.852	0.523	5.2	3 706	3 697	1 028	0.146
262	Mineral oil refining	365 023	39 576	36 960	0.101	6.317	0.117	2.3	5 074	4 025	4 141	0.112
263	Lubricating oils and greases	42 551	9 594	8 246	0.194	6.168	0.415	1.1	3 844	3 324	1 174	0.142
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	28 061	12 179	10 056	0.358	6.774	0.395	1.8	4 295	3 795	1 645	0.164
271.2	Organic chemicals	66 311	17 270	14 397	0.217	7.747	0.289	1.6	4 935	3 696	7 669	0.533
271.3	Miscellaneous chemicals	28 064	12 702	11 382	0.406	4.850	0.322	1.2	4 045	3 373	1 499	0.132
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	19 650	10 262	8 638	0.440	3.752	0.372	1.1	3 780	2 707	1 074	0.124
273	Toilet preparations	17 519	8 835	6 359	0.363	5.078	0.404	1.6	3 460	2 086	498	0.078
274	Paint	20 104	8 154	6 543	0.325	5.407	0.497	1.2	3 850	2 807	461	0.070
275	Soap and detergents	30 256	11 780	7 810	0.258	8.630	0.378	1.6	3 453	2 723	643	0.082
276	Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	32 472	11 284	9 656	0.297	6.764	0.408	1.7	4 599	3 589	1 553	0.161
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	26 853	14 490	13 578	0.506	3.194	0.294	2.0	4 868	3 551	1 863	0.137
278	Fertilisers	31 178	13 746	11 320	0.363	6.878	0.355	1.6	4 573	3 742	2 025	0.179
279.1	Polishes	20 704	8 222	5 352	0.258	6.988	0.554	0.8	3 345	2 739	519	0.097
279.2	Formulated adhesives, gelatine etc	23 101	9 551	7 493	0.324	4.830	0.445	1.2	3 406	3 270	1 232	0.164
279.3	Explosives and fireworks	15 874	5 397	4 943	0.311	2.784	0.650	3.1	4 238	2 908	638	0.129
279.4	Formulated pesticides etc	61 163	25 082	22 367	0.366	3.138	0.157	1.2	4 273	2 889	3 061	0.137
279.5	Printing ink	18 200	9 640	8 480	0.466	5.482	0.434	1.0	3 833	3 680	460	0.054
279.6	Surgical bandages etc	11 008	5 816	5 048	0.459	4.300	0.464	2.9	3 313	2 033	384	0.076
279.7	Photographic chemical materials	19 268	7 669	6 516	0.338	3.772	0.558	1.1	3 761	3 948	631	0.097
311	Iron and steel (general)	20 382	6 225	5 300	0.260	3.753	0.694	2.8	3 941	3 587	2 024	0.382
312	Steel tubes	16 466	6 897	6 113	0.371	4.001	0.568	2.7	3 682	3 404	798	0.130
313	Iron castings etc	10 099	5 022	4 480	0.444	6.353	0.678	4.3	3 392	2 995	511	0.114
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloys	23 835	7 241	6 521	0.274	5 659	0.518	3.1	3 752	3 280	648	0.099
322	Copper, brass and other copper alloys	19 628	6 109	5 552	0.283	4.788	0.561	3.0	3 611	2 978	291	0.052
323	Miscellaneous base metals	50 679	9 834	9 037	0.178	3.946	0.360	2.2	3 621	3 142	941	0.104
331	Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	13 575	5 737	5 061	0.373	2.819	0.569	2.3	3 403	2 786	333	0.066
332	Metal-working machine tools	9 890	5 044	4 490	0.454	2.772	0.680	1.9	3 361	2 926	261	0.058
333.1	Pumps	12 417	6 094	5 327	0.429	3.107	0.603	1.2	3 418	3 063	323	0.061
333.2	Valves	10 502	5 814	5 203	0.495	2.964	0.578	2.0	3 406	2 825	519	0.100
333.3/4	Compressors and fluid power equipment	12 638	6 533	5 699	0.451	2.683	0.530	1.6	3 321	2 856	420	0.074
334	Industrial engines	13 878	6 247	5 757	0.415	2.686	0.537	1.6	3 398	2 894	654	0.114
335	Textile machinery and accessories	9 948	4 798	4 337	0.436	2.831	0.669	2.5	3 612	2 659	130	0.030
336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	23 961	8 820	7 658	0.320	3.339	0.439	1.9	3 783	3 153	1 090	0.142
337	Mechanical handling equipment	13 051	6 116	5 361	0.411	2.636	0.596	1.7	3 390	3 124	298	0.056
338	Office machinery	9 847	5 144	4 642	0.471	1.949	0.644	1.3	3 450	2 656	467	0.101
339.1	Mining machinery	16 934	6 278	5 606	0.331	4.033	0.563	1.9	3 500	3 000	373	0.067
339.2	Printing, bookbinding and paper goods machinery	9 982	5 155	4 411	0.442	2.514	0.661	1.8	3 483	2 692	256	0.058
339.3/4	Refrigerating machinery, space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment	10 868	5 313	4 568	0.420	3.502	0.653	1.8	3 219	2 949	382	0.084
339.5/6	Scales and weighing machinery and portable power tools	10.250	6 174	5 386	0.525	3.260	0.509	2.0	2 977	2 655	432	0.080
339.7/8	Food and drink processing machinery and packaging and bottling machinery	11 970	5 941	5 205	0.435	3.747	0.590	1.4	3 392	2 881	300	0.058
339.9	Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery	10 866	5 050	4 274	0.393	2.404	0.708	1.8	3 349	2 895	282	0.066
341	Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork [2]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
342	Ordnance and small arms	9 643	2 295	1 986	0.206	1.415	1.691	2.8	3 907	3 184	768	0.387
349.1	Ball, roller, plain and other bearings	9 610	5 252	4 725	0.492	2.946	0.666	2.7	3 583	2 987	387	0.082
349.2/3	Precision chains and other mechanical engineering	8 723	5 080	4 315	0.495	3.946	0.651	2.6	3 309	2 809	369	0.086
351	Photographic and document copying equipment	15 348	4 764	3 865	0.252	2.196	0.959	1.5	4 171	3 472	1 169	0.302
352	Watches and clocks	6 326	3 735	3 417	0.540	3.116	0.803	2.2	3 341	2 500	235	0.069
353	Surgical instruments and appliances	7 865	4 347	3 832	0.487	3.395	0.642	2.9	3 171	2 291	350	0.091
354	Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	8 826	5 288	4 632	0.525	2.636	0.624	1.3	3 386	2 545	268	0.058
361	Electrical machinery	12 903	6 116	5 620	0.436	2.599	0.539	1.6	3 365	2 837	321	0.057
362	Insulated wires and cables	19 365	6 753	5 935	0.306	4.727	0.553	2.0	3 562	3 154	619	0.104
363	Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	8 704	4 424	3 762	0.432	2.979	0.829	1.9	3 626	2 857	581	0.154
364	Radio and electronic components	9 248	4 961	3 852	0.417	5.487	0.637	2.8	3 541	2 084	425	0.110
365.1	Gramophone records and tape recordings	21 045	10 500	8 330	0.396	12 265	0.332	2.3	3 370	2 492	159	0.019
365.2	Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	16 511	5 088	4 340	0.263	4.357	0.612	2.5	3 261	2 435	240	0.055
366	Electronic computers [2]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
367	Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	10 826	5 114	4 437	0.410	2.533	0.718	1.0	3 551	2 828	331	0.075
368	Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use	11 736	4 905	4 089	0.348	6.001	0.672	2.0	3 351	2 471	327	0.080
369.1	Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	7 978	4 429	4 089	0.513	5.553	0.662	3.6	3 727	2 430	213	0.052
369.2/3	Primary and secondary batteries	14 048	9 258	8 634	0.615	6.296	0.329	3.2	3 341	2 709	290	0.034

Standard Industrial Classification minimum list heading	Industry	Gross output per head	Net output per head	Gross value added per head	Gross value added as a proportion of gross output	Ratio of gross output to stocks	Wages and salaries as a proportion of gross value added	Ratio of operatives to ATC	Wages and salaries per ATC	Wages and salaries per operative	Net capital expenditure per head	Net capital expenditure as a proportion of gross value added
		£	£	£					£	£	£	
369.4/5	Electric lamps, electric light fittings wiring accessories, etc	8 818	4 525	4 110	0.466	4.862	0.576	3.5	3 298	2 150	292	0.071
370	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8 707	4 123	3 852	0.442	1.226	0.875	3.2	3 995	3 197	508	0.132
380	Wheeled tractor manufacturing	25 560	8 960	8 239	0.322	4.535	0.461	3.0	4 268	3 641	829	0.101
381.1	Motor vehicle manufacturing	15 285	5 677	5 029	0.329	4.665	0.701	3.4	4 295	3 315	426	0.085
381.2	Trailers, caravans and freight containers	16 308	5 703	5 088	0.312	5.074	0.582	3.4	3 317	2 879	275	0.054
382	Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	8 709	4 255	3 844	0.441	4.053	0.673	2.8	3 027	2 456	149	0.039
383	Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	10 329	4 736	4 234	0.410	1.410	0.827	1.0	3 765	3 255	277	0.065
384, 385	Locomotives, railway track equipment, railway carriages, wagons and trams	7 363	3 864	3 691	0.501	2.055	0.865	4.6	3 855	3 051	12	0.003
390	Engineers' small tools and gauges	7 017	4 611	4 136	0.589	3.160	0.685	3.0	3 390	2 757	260	0.063
391	Hand tools and implements	9 138	5 184	4 592	0.503	3.064	0.546	3.0	2 791	2 469	259	0.056
392	Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	9 256	5 158	4 000	0.432	4.103	0.607	3.5	3 793	2 109	271	0.068
393	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	9 988	4 914	4 226	0.423	3.522	0.648	2.8	3 264	2 585	310	0.073
394	Wire and wire manufactures	19 094	6 395	5 666	0.297	5.780	0.537	3.2	3 409	2 966	398	0.070
395	Cans and metal boxes	16 775	5 349	4 704	0.280	7.058	0.628	4.1	3 679	2 789	514	0.109
396	Jewellery and precious metals	30 550	7 330	5 586	0.183	3.532	0.513	1.7	3 609	2 614	487	0.087
399.1	Metal furniture	11 503	5 155	4 337	0.377	4.626	0.621	3.0	3 152	2 601	332	0.076
399.5	Drop forgings, etc	12 825	5 700	5 199	0.405	4.465	0.648	4.0	3 390	3 366	492	0.095
399.6/7	Metal hollow-ware	14 063	5 987	5 277	0.375	3.630	0.563	4.1	3 742	2 825	277	0.072
399.2/3/4/8/9/10/11/12	Miscellaneous metal manufacture	10 591	5 440	4 618	0.436	4.944	0.576	2.9	3 182	2 490	325	0.070
411	Production of man-made fibres	19 505	7 500	6 123	0.314	5.237	0.632	3.7	4 943	3 583	671	0.110
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	10 747	4 376	4 037	0.376	4.790	0.572	6.1	3 158	2 174	262	0.065
413	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	12 860	3 995	3 572	0.278	4.197	0.665	5.9	3 079	2 268	483	0.135
414	Woollen and worsted	12 381	4 567	4 179	0.338	4.109	0.575	5.6	3 239	2 279	298	0.071
415	Jute	10 590	4 157	3 771	0.356	5.708	0.661	4.9	3 286	2 333	373	0.099
416	Rope, twine and net	11 879	3 845	3,190	0.269	3.665	0.665	7.1	2 429	2 120	172	0.054
417.1	Hosiery and other knitted goods	7 849	3 625	3 291	0.419	4.693	0.611	4.3	2 630	1 884	258	0.078
417.2	Warp knitting	13 389	4 405	3 675	0.274	3.628	0.762	3.3	3 103	2 740	198	0.054
418	Lace	8 590	3 692	3 410	0.397	4.855	0.662	3.2	3 667	1 897	154	0.045
419	Carpets	16 322	6 046	5 157	0.316	5.349	0.627	3.1	3 633	3 115	359	0.070
421	Narrow fabrics	9 028	4 299	3 861	0.428	4.762	0.545	3.9	2 655	2 000	313	0.081
422.1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs	11 045	3 886	3 443	0.312	4.512	0.522	5.2	2 813	1 642	169	0.049
422.2	Canvas goods and sacks and other made-up textiles	11 437	3 839	3 184	0.278	5.378	0.578	3.6	2 889	1 688	161	0.051
423	Textile finishing	7 703	4 359	3 933	0.511	7.949	0.644	4.1	3 037	2 439	553	0.141
429.1	Asbestos	10 529	5 661	5 159	0.490	3.547	0.577	1.9	3 200	2 886	339	0.066
429.2	Miscellaneous textile industries	14 255	6 436	5 255	0.369	6.701	0.543	2.6	3 400	2 718	582	0.111
431	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	19 220	5 835	5 121	0.266	4.485	0.516	4.4	3 667	2 483	374	0.073
432	Leather goods	7 350	3 328	2 789	0.379	4.708	0.620	4.5	2 935	1 560	144	0.052
433	Fur	11 333	5 471	4 804	0.424	2.949	0.441	5.6	3 286	2 179	255	0.053
441	Weatherproof outerwear	5 833	2 739	2 424	0.416	4.872	0.693	7.0	2 880	1 546	123	0.051
442	Men's and boy's tailored outerwear	4 898	2 464	2 209	0.451	4.553	0.748	7.4	2 727	1 531	98	0.045
443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	6 245	2 767	2 509	0.402	4.982	0.690	6.7	2 951	1 608	69	0.027
444	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	5 726	2 445	2 138	0.373	4.514	0.713	3.8	1 842	1 457	106	0.049
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	6 280	2 590	2 303	0.367	5.454	0.683	5.9	2 690	1 431	133	0.058
446	Hats, caps and millinery	6 441	3 356	2 966	0.461	4.524	0.554	5.2	2 889	1 511	153	0.051
449.1/3/4	Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries	6 910	3 563	3 029	0.438	4.410	0.585	5.3	3 023	1 576	116	0.038
449.2	Gloves	7 415	3 245	3 057	0.412	7.145	0.488	7.7	2 833	1 348	113	0.037
450	Footwear	8 018	4 024	3 608	0.450	5.423	0.642	5.0	3 200	2 164	80	0.022
461.1	Refractory goods	15 560	8 530	7 448	0.479	3.607	0.423	2.6	3 486	3 052	642	0.086
461.2	Building bricks and non-refractory goods	10 212	6 562	5 505	0.539	8.210	0.585	5.4	3 386	3 219	650	0.118
462	Pottery	6 180	4 126	3 743	0.606	4.520	0.663	5.2	3 085	2 393	282	0.075
463	Glass	12 612	7 510	6 696	0.531	6.400	0.510	2.4	4 011	3 227	625	0.093
464	Cement	29 104	16 904	10 030	0.345	5.253	0.464	3.5	5 733	4 343	2 200	0.219
469.1	Abrasives	13 817	7 049	6 220	0.450	3.948	0.541	1.4	3 676	3 146	378	0.061
469.2	Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products	17 301	8 214	6 704	0.388	7.336	0.475	2.7	3 474	3 178	729	0.109
471	Timber	19 948	6 597	5 574	0.280	4.144	0.503	2.8	3 362	2 720	628	0.113
472	Furniture and upholstery	10 511	5 299	4 475	0.426	6.259	0.637	3.6	3 332	2 832	270	0.060
473	Bedding, etc	11 338	4 581	3 652	0.322	5.710	0.566	2.8	2 556	1 960	162	0.044
474	Shop and office fittings	11 011	5 746	5 050	0.459	5.069	0.643	2.8	3 586	3 359	391	0.077
475	Wooden containers and baskets	10 276	4 417	3 705	0.361	5.256	0.664	4.4	3 536	2 336	263	0.071
479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	10 354	4 657	4 138	0.400	4.604	0.553	3.9	3 088	2 306	276	0.067
481	Paper and board	21 825	7 014	5 966	0.273	5.629	0.570	3.5	3 715	3 319	617	0.104
482.1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	14 814	6 310	5 556	0.375	7.746	0.537	3.3	3 411	2 885	402	0.072
482.2	Packaging products of paper and associated materials	17 533	6 680	5 836	0.333	6.675	0.513	3.1	3 364	2 893	524	0.090
483	Manufactured stationery	10 034	5 144	4 482	0.447	5.260	0.610	2.0	3 179	2 544	399	0.089
484.1	Wallcoverings	13 537	4 896	3 343	0.247	3.702	0.897	4.2	4 077	2 741	522	0.156
484.2	Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board	16 070	7 084	5 366	0.334	5.893	0.548	2.8	3 729	2 683	520	0.097
485, 486	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	11 148	7 034	5 912	0.530	19.151	0.622	1.0	3 326	4 068	272	0.046
489	General printing and publishing	10 555	5 914	4 891	0.463	4.987	0.600	2.1	3 405	2 878	354	0.072
491	Rubber	11 968	5 804	4 994	0.417	5.647	0.613	2.5	3 353	2 956	336	0.067
492	Linoleum, plastics floorcovering, leathercloth, etc	15 836	6 843	5 623	0.355	5.312	0.519	2.2	3 143	2 818	145	0.026
493	Brushes and brooms	8 189	4 326	3 863	0.472	3.949	0.594	2.9	3 125	2 072	263	0.068
494.1/2	Toys, games and children's carriages	8 256	4 094	3 148	0.381	3.697	0.667	3.7	3 040	1 865	409	0.130
494.3	Sports equipment	8 937	4 866	4 354	0.487	3.358	0.553	3.1	3 167	2 245	252	0.058
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	11 356	5 446	4 099	0.361	3.529	0.647	1.7	3 270	2 333	446	0.109
496	Plastics products	11 770	5 372	4 475	0.380	6.599	0.588	3.2	3 493	2 425	570	0.128
499.1	Musical instruments	7 636	4 318	3 773	0.494	3.294	0.681	4.3	3 000	2 618	159	0.042
499.2	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	7 654	4 179	3 358	0.439	4.291	0.553	3.8	3 200	1 783	228	0.068
500	Construction	11 188	5 043	4 334	0.39	..	0.700	3.5	3 378	3 083	328	0.076

[1] Source: Annual census of production 1976, provisional results (Business Monitor PA 1000). [2] Not available.

How to calculate your operating ratios

In the letter being sent to the 41 000 establishments within the scope of the annual census of production for 1977, there are two annexes. Annex 1 is common to all establishments in the manufacturing industries, while the figures in annex 2 vary according to industry. Annex 1 and a sample of annex 2 are reproduced below.

You can produce your own annex 2 (see second sample) by inserting figures for your industry from the tables on the previous two pages.

Annex 1 **Derived items**

The data for calculating ratios is generally in the form of derived items (eg gross output) and you will find it useful to calculate these first; the code numbers of headings appear in the retention copy of your census return to the 1976 census and also in the form recently issued to you for the 1977 census.

Item (and section of form)	Code number of heading	£ thousand 1976	£ thousand 1977
Sales of goods produced, etc (L)	261 b		
+ Receipts for work done, etc (L)	262 b		
+ Work of capital nature (L)	252 a		
+ Merchanted goods (L)	266		
+ Receipt for non-industrial services (L)	267 a		
+ End-year work in progress (G)	474 / 424		
− Beginning-year work in progress (G)	473 / 423		
+ End-year goods on hand for sale (G)	484 b / 434		
− Beginning-year goods on hand for sale (G)	483 b / 433		
= Gross output	GO		
Gross output	GO		
− Purchases of materials, etc (K)	734		
− Purchases of goods for merchanting (K)	733		
+ End-year materials stocks (G)	472 / 422		
− Beginning-year materials stocks (G)	471 / 421		
− Cost of industrial services (J)	623		
= Net output	NO		
Net output	NO		
− Cost of hire of plant, etc (J)	655 a		
− Amounts payable for rent, etc (J)	656 a		
− Insurance premiums paid (J)	625 a		
− Bank charges (J)	626 a		
− Cost of other non-industrial services (J)	630 a		
− Motor road vehicle licences (O)	276 a		
− Rates (O)	277 a		
= Gross value added	GVA		

Item (and section of form)	Code number of heading	£ thousand 1976	£ thousand 1977
End-year materials stocks (G)	472 / 422		
+ End-year work in progress (G)	474 / 424		
+ End-year goods on hand for sale (G)	484 b / 434		
= End-year total stocks	STKS		
Wages and salaries for ATC (F)	301		
+ Wages and salaries for operatives (F)	304		
= Total wages and salaries	W and S		
Land and buildings purchased (H)	502		
− Land and buildings disposed of (H)	503		
+ New building work (H)	501		
+ Vehicles purchased (H)	504		
− Vehicles disposed of (H)	505		
+ Plant and machinery purchased (H)	517		
− Plant and machinery disposed of (H)	518		
= Net capital expenditure	NCE		

Item (and section of form)	Code number of heading	Numbers 1976	Numbers 1977
Working proprietors (D)	201		
+ Administrative, technical and clerical employees (E)	202		
+ Other employees (operatives) (E)	205		
= Total employment	EMP		

Notes

a If the form received by your establishment does not include all the codes listed above, to calculate the ratios accurately you will need to estimate codes marked 'a', at least in aggregate. Otherwise, codes listed above but not included in the form issued to you may be ignored in making these calculations.

b If you are classified to the textile finishing industry (MLH 423) you should insert values of codes 257 and 258 in place of codes 261 and 262. Codes 483 and 484 do not apply.

Have you a good industrial news picture?

Pictures are published in *Trade and Industry* each week showing developments in British industry. If your company has introduced an interesting new product, if you have received an award, if you have developed a novel manufacturing process, if you have produced the biggest or smallest or heaviest or (you feel) the best designed product, you are welcome to send us a photograph with a short news story. Contributions should be sent promptly – while the subject is still newsworthy – to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Annex 2 **Insulated wires and cables**

You now have the data to calculate some of the more important ratios from your 1976 return; you will find it useful to calculate them from your 1977 return also. Comparable 1976 ratios for your industry are given in the first column.

		1976 Your industry a	1976 Your return	1977 Your return
Gross output per head	= GO / EMP	£19 365		
Net output per head	= NO / EMP	£6 753		
Gross value added per head	= GVA b / EMP	£5 935		
Gross value added as a proportion of gross output	= GVA b / GO	0.306		
Ratio of output to stocks	= GO / STKS	4.727		
Wages and salaries as a proportion of gross value added	= W and S b / GVA	0.553		
Ratio of operatives to ATC	= Code 205 / Code 202	2.0		
Wages and salaries per ATC	= Code 301 / Code 202	£3 562		
Wages and salaries per operative	= Code 304 / Code 205	£3 154		
Net capital expenditure per head	= NCE / EMP	£619		
Net capital expenditure as a proportion of gross value added	= NCE b / GVA	0.104		

Notes

a The ratios have been calculated from the provisional results of the 1976 census, the main figures for which have been published in Business Monitor PA 1000 for that census. (The operating ratios pertaining to your industry have been entered by the BSO.)

b If you have not been able to derive gross value added from your census return and have not estimated for the cost of codes 655-6, 625-6, 630 and 276-7 you could substitute net output as an approximation for gross value added in these ratios.

Annex 2 **Your industry**

		1976 Your industry a	1976 Your return	1977 Your return
Gross output per head	= GO / EMP			
Net output per head	= NO / EMP			
Gross value added per head	= GVA b / EMP			
Gross value added as a proportion of gross output	= GVA b / GO			
Ratio of output to stocks	= GO / STKS			
Wages and salaries as a proportion of gross value added	= W and S b / GVA			
Ratio of operatives to ATC	= Code 205 / Code 202			
Wages and salaries per ATC	= Code 301 / Code 202			
Wages and salaries per operative	= Code 304 / Code 205			
Net capital expenditure per head	= NCE / EMP			
Net capital expenditure as a proportion of gross value added	= NCE b / GVA			

a Insert figures from tables on previous pages

Machine tool sales and order books show further modest improvements

Metal-working machine tool sales and orders in December

Provisional statistics for the months up to and including December 1977 show that the current values of sales continue to reflect an upward trend. Allowing for higher prices and seasonal changes in this last quarter of 1977, the most recent figures show that the activity in the machine tool industry has remained steady. The intake of new orders, in current price terms, both from the home and export sectors has continued to exceed the overall level of deliveries throughout 1977, reflecting the slow but continued upward trend in investment demand. As a result, the strong growth of the order books apparent throughout the year has been maintained. Total orders-on-hand at the end of December 1977 were £273 million, an increase of 37 per cent over the December 1976 level. Although price increases account for about half of this rise, there has also been a substantial increase in volume terms.

The estimate for employment at 50 800 suggests that there has been little change in the numbers employed in recent months.

Recent trends

Statistics for the whole year of 1977 now available show that sales at current value terms in the last quarter of 1977 have risen by 19 per cent over the previous quarter and by 12 per cent over the same period a year ago. These figures include the effects of price increase and seasonal changes, after allowing for these the volume of sales shows little change in either period. The recent growth in value occurred partly from a 21 per cent increase in export deliveries, while home sales increased by 18 per cent.

The overall intake of new orders (net of cancellations) in this last quarter of 1977 showed an increase of 10 per cent on the third quarter of 1977 and an encouraging rise of 24 per cent over a year ago. Hence at £118 million, total new orders received for the last three months were in excess of deliveries made for the same period by 6 per cent. Orders from the home market accounted for most of this increase; at £79 million there was an increase of 22 per cent over the previous quarter, and they were 47 per cent higher than the same period a year before. These offset the relatively poor performance of orders from abroad which showed a moderate decline of 8 per cent and 6 per cent over the previous three months and the same period a year ago, respectively.

Overall order books stood at £273 million at the end of December 1977 and have increased substantially throughout the year, there was an increase of 2 per cent over the previous quarter and a significant rise of 37 per cent over the level of a year ago. Home order books have increased steadily from month to month throughout the year 1977 to a much improved level of £158 million, 8 per cent higher than the three previous months and a rise of 50 per cent over the same period a year ago; export orders-on-hand, however, have levelled off at £120 million, a decline of 4 per cent from the previous quarter but still 23 per cent higher than a year earlier.

In terms of current activity, total orders-on-hand are sufficient to sustain the industry through the first half of 1978.

Employment

The estimate for December 1977 shows that after a small loss of a hundred employees the previous month, the industry is back to the same strength of October 1977. Compared with a year earlier employment has risen by 1100 persons during 1977, a situation which reflects a slight improvement in the orders position and steady growth in demand. Some areas of weak demand and uncertainty still exist within the total, however.

Adjustment of estimates

The monthly estimates up to and including September 1977 have been adjusted to be consistent with the more comprehensive quarterly inquiry recently published, and the latest provisional estimates will be revised when the appropriate information becomes available. Net new orders and orders-on-hand have been adjusted on the same basis of coverage and valuation as sales.

The monthly statistics will be published in the Business Monitor PM 332 and full details of the quarterly inquiry will be published in the Business Monitor PQ 332.

Inquiries on the published series should be addressed to the Department of Industry, Mechanical Engineering Statistics, Room 605, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 0687.

Table 1 Metal-working machine tools: orders and sales

£ million

	Sales			Orders outstanding[1]			New orders		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1970	218.6	137.3	81.3	159.5	86.8	72.7	213.9	130.8	83.1
1971	207.7	121.7	86.0	106.0	46.0	60.0	154.2	80.9	73.3
1972	184.7	111.6	73.1	113.3	55.7	57.6	192.0	121.3	70.7
1973	213.2	129.1	84.1	216.0	120.4	95.6	315.9	193.8	122.1
1974	254.4	149.9	104.5	312.9	164.1	148.8	347.9	191.9	156.0
1975	325.4	186.4	139.0	229.8	117.6	112.2	246.8	144.7	102.1
1976 r	351.6	206.9	144.7	199.5	102.0	97.5	321.3	191.3	130.0
1977 p	394.7	242.3	152.4	273.4	153.4	120.0	468.6	293.7	174.9
1976									
1st qtr r	94.8	51.3	43.5	195.3	100.2	95.1	60.3	33.9	26.4
2nd r	81.1	46.9	34.2	190.6	101.9	88.7	76.4	48.6	27.8
3rd r	76.0	47.0	29.0	203.9	109.8	94.1	89.3	54.9	34.4
4th r	99.7	61.7	38.0	199.5	102.0	97.5	95.3	53.9	41.4
1977									
1st qtr r	97.7	60.3	37.4	220.3	106.2	114.1	118.5	64.5	54.0
2nd r	91.2	56.6	34.6	253.2	134.5	118.7	124.1	84.9	39.2
3rd r	94.0	57.6	36.4	266.9	142.0	124.9	107.7	65.1	42.6
4th p	111.8	67.8	44.0	273.4	153.4	120.0	118.3	79.2	39.1
1976									
July r	24.9	15.0	9.9	187.9	105.1	82.8	22.2	18.2	4.0
August r	22.9	14.0	8.9	202.4	105.9	96.5	37.4	14.8	22.6
September r	28.2	18.0	10.2	203.9	109.8	94.1	29.7	21.9	7.8
October r	31.2	17.6	13.6	202.4	111.4	91.0	29.7	19.2	10.5
November r	31.5	21.1	10.4	204.5	110.2	94.3	33.6	19.9	13.7
December r	37.0	23.0	14.0	199.5	102.0	97.5	32.0	14.8	17.2
1977									
January r	34.3	20.9	13.4	206.3	101.3	105.0	41.1	20.2	20.9
February r	28.8	17.3	11.5	212.6	106.1	106.5	35.1	22.1	13.6
March r	34.6	22.1	12.5	220.3	106.2	114.1	42.3	22.2	20.1
April r	27.2	16.7	10.5	227.9	111.0	116.9	34.8	21.5	13.3
May r	33.5	21.5	12.0[1]	239.5	121.4	118.1	45.1	31.9	13.2
June r	30.5	18.4	12.1	253.2	134.5	118.7	44.2	31.5	12.7
July r	28.1	18.6	9.5	260.6	136.7	123.9	35.8	21.1	14.7
August r	29.5	18.8	10.7	262.2	137.7	124.5	30.8	19.6	11.2
September r	36.4	20.2	16.2	266.9	142.0	124.9	41.1	24.4	16.7
October p	35.2	19.4	15.8	271.1	149.4	121.7	39.4	26.8	12.6
November p	36.9	23.3	13.6	272.3	150.8	121.5	38.1	24.7	13.4
December p	39.7	25.1	14.6	273.4	153.4	120.0	40.8	27.7	13.1
Three monthly totals:									
Oct-Dec 1977	111.8	67.8	44.0	273.4	153.4	120.0	118.3	79.2	39.1
Jul-Sep 1977	94.0	57.6	36.4	266.9	142.0	124.9	107.7	65.1	42.6
Oct-Dec 1976	99.7	61.7	38.0	199.5	102.0	97.5	95.3	53.9	41.4
Percentage change latest three months on:									
1 Previous 3 months	+19	+18	+21	+2	+8	−4	+10	+22	−8
2 A year earlier	+12	+10	+16	+37	+50	+23	+24	+47	−6

[1] The values for orders outstanding relate to the ends of the periods shown. p Provisional. r Revised.

Table 2 Metal-working machine tools: employment

Thousands

1974		**1976**	
1st qtr	52.9	1st qtr p	49.6
2nd	53.2	2nd p	49.4
3rd	54.4	3rd p	49.5
4th	54.4	4th p	49.7
1975		**1977**	
1st qtr	54.0	1st qtr p	50.0
2nd	53.0	2nd p	50.1
3rd	52.2	July p	50.2
4th p	50.6	Aug p	50.4
		Sep p	50.7
		Oct p	50.8
		Nov p	50.7
		Dec	50.8

Nearly 11.5m overseas visitors last year

Overseas travel and tourism: fourth quarter 1977

In 1977, the number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom was almost 11.5 million, and it was the first year in which the number of overseas visitors to the UK exceeded the number of United Kingdom residents going abroad, this being 11.1 million. The net positive balance on the travel account for the year passed the billion pound level. Overseas visitors spent a total of £2,179 million, 33 per cent more than 1976, while £1,102 million was spent by UK residents abroad, giving a balance of £1,077 million, 72 per cent more than the previous record surplus of £627 million achieved in 1976.

These figures are drawn from the provisional findings of the international passenger survey for the fourth quarter 1977 (to be published during May in Business Monitor M 6, Overseas travel and tourism) and include estimates for visits to and from the Irish Republic.

Earnings and expenditure

Total expenditure by overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the fourth quarter 1977 was £501 million compared with £415 million in the fourth quarter 1976 (at current prices) an increase of 21 per cent.

The expenditure for the fourth quarter 1977, after seasonal adjustment, was £575 million, about the same as the third quarter of the year.

Total expenditure for the year was £2,179 million, compared with £1,633 million in 1976, an increase of 33 per cent.

A total of 11 490 000 overseas visitors came to the United Kingdom in 1977. Visitors from the EEC countries spent £611 million in the year (33 per cent more than 1976); from other western European countries £301 million (24 per cent more than 1976), and from north America £454 million (26 per cent more than 1976).

Visitors from other countries spent £787 million (42 per cent more than 1976) including visitors from the Middle East who spent £313 million, 62 per cent more than 1976.

Total expenditure by UK residents abroad in the fourth quarter 1977 was £219 million compared with £209 million in the fourth quarter 1976 (at current prices), an increase of 5 per cent.

The expenditure for the fourth quarter 1977, after seasonal adjustment, was £293 million, suggesting a slight increase on the levels of the earlier quarters.

Total expenditure abroad by United Kingdom residents in 1977 was £1,102 million, compared with £1,006 million in 1976, an increase of 10 per cent.

A total of 11,129,000 visits abroad were made by United Kingdom residents during 1977.

The amount spent in 1977 in EEC countries was £411 million (11 per cent more

Table 1 Overseas visitors to the United Kingdom — Thousands

		Area of residence				Mode of travel [1]		Purpose of visit [1]			
	Total all visits	W. Europe EEC [1]	W. Europe non-EEC	North America	Other areas	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1975	8 844	3 599	1 128	1 817	1 597	5 053	3 088	3 795	1 541	1 440	1 365
1976	10 071	4 263	1 385	1 967	1 752	5 652	3 716	4 606	1 669	1 526	1 567
1977	11 490	4 890	1 622	2 215	1 981	6 463	4 244	5 271	1 865	1 664	1 906
% change 1977/76	+14	+15	+17	+13	+13	+14	+14	+14	+12	+9	+22
1976											
1st qtr	1 472	608	206	257	295	961	406	548	329	293	196
2nd	2 399	1 041	293	514	391	1 325	914	1 114	443	342	339
3rd	3 974	1 677	498	785	701	1 966	1 696	2 067	406	563	626
4th	2 227	938	388	411	364	1 400	700	876	490	328	406
1977											
1st qtr	1 867	795	321	302	331	1 225	524	743	411	309	286
2nd	2 909	1 291	393	609	432	1 572	1 153	1 398	468	408	451
3rd	4 477	1 929	540	870	798	2 157	1 980	2 292	448	609	787
4th	2 237	875	368	433	421	1 509	588	837	539	339	382
% change 1977/76											
1st qtr	+27	+31	+56	+17	+12	+28	+29	+36	+25	+5	+46
2nd	+21	+24	+34	+19	+10	+19	+26	+26	+5	+19	+33
3rd	+13	+15	+8	+11	+14	+10	+17	+11	+10	+8	+26
4th	0	−7	−5	+6	+16	+8	−16	−4	+10	+4	−6

[1] Excluding visits from the Irish Republic. Source: international passenger survey.

Table 2 Visits abroad by United Kingdom residents — Thousands

		Area visited				Mode of travel [1]		Purpose of visit [1]			
	Total all visits [2]	W. Europe EEC [1]	W. Europe non-EEC	North America	Other areas	Air	Sea	Holiday [2]	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1975	11 607	4 602	4 170	492	849	6 505	3 608	6 891	1 520	1 282	575
1976	11 079	4 512	3 725	547	903	6 411	3 276	6 287	1 757	1 311	476
1977	11 129	4 521	3 584	573	895	6 456	3 116	6 016	1 827	1 348	515
% change 1977/76	0	0	−4	+5	−1	+1	−5	−4	+4	+3	+8
1976											
1st qtr	1 614	569	541	75	225	1 122	288	732	399	238	63
2nd	2 965	1 332	987	111	212	1 703	939	1 725	482	291	184
3rd	4 516	1 876	1 576	215	240	2 277	1 630	2 925	360	519	146
4th	1 984	736	620	146	226	1 309	419	904	515	263	83
1977											
1st qtr	1 746	652	545	92	235	1 202	323	753	437	280	73
2nd	2 905	1 278	908	116	212	1 643	871	1 535	492	321	206
3rd	4 439	1 786	1 501	237	246	2 277	1 494	2 754	391	527	145
4th	2 039	805	629	128	203	1 335	429	975	507	219	91
% change 1977/76											
1st qtr	+8	+15	+1	+22	+4	+7	+12	+3	+9	+18	+15
2nd	−2	−4	−8	+5	0	−4	−7	−11	+2	+11	+12
3rd	−2	−5	−5	+10	+2	0	−8	−6	+9	+1	−1
4th	+3	+9	+1	−12	−10	+2	+2	+8	−2	−17	+10

[1] Excluding visits to the Irish Republic. [2] Includes cruise holidays not allocated to area or mode of travel.

than 1976); in other western European countries £398 million (5 per cent more than 1976); and in north America £110 million (13 per cent more than 1976). In addition, £177 million was spent in other countries (14 per cent more than 1976).

Overseas visitors to the UK

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom from EEC countries (excluding the Irish Republic) in the fourth quarter 1977, fell by 7 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1976. There was also a decrease of 5 per cent in the number of visitors from other western European countries over the corresponding periods. The number of visitors from North America in the fourth quarter 1977, however rose by 6 per cent over the corresponding period of 1976 and those from other areas rose by 16 per cent.

For 1977 as a whole there were 4 890 000 visitors from the EEC (excluding the Irish Republic) (15 per cent more than 1976); 1 622 000 visitors from other western European countries (17 per cent more); 2 215 000 visitors from North America (13 per cent more), 1 981 000 visitors from other areas (13 per cent more). All of these figures represent highest recorded totals.

The number of visitors coming by air in the fourth quarter 1977 was 1 509 000 an increase of 8 per cent over the fourth quarter 1976, but the number coming by sea fell by 16 per cent over the corresponding quarter to 588 000.

For 1977 as a whole, the number of visitors coming by air and by sea each increased by 14 per cent over 1976. The number of visitors travelling by air represented 59 per cent of the total number of visitors.

For the fourth quarter 1977, holiday visits, and those for other purposes (including shopping, study etc) showed decreases of 4 per cent and 6 per cent respectively over the fourth quarter 1976, while business visits increased by 10 per cent and visits to friends and relatives by 4 per cent.

For 1977 as a whole there were 5 271 000 holiday visits (an increase of 14 per cent on 1976), and 1 906 000 for other purposes (an increase of 22 per cent). There were 1 865 000 visits for the purpose of business (an increase of 12 per cent on 1976) and 1 664 000 to friends and relatives (an increase of 9 per cent). Figures referred to above are summarised at table 1.

Visits abroad by UK residents

The number of United Kingdom visits to the EEC countries (excluding the Irish Republic) in the fourth quarter 1977 rose by 9 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1976 while the number of visits to other western European countries rose by 1 per cent. The number of visits to north America decreased by 12 per cent over the fourth quarter 1976, the first quarter on quarter decline since the third quarter of 1974 with visits to the United States decreasing by 5 per cent and those to Canada by 30 per cent. The fourth quarter of 1977 also showed a decrease in the number of visits to other areas, down by 10 per cent on the fourth quarter 1976.

For 1977 as a whole there were 4 521 000 visits to the EEC countries (excluding the Irish Republic), less than 1 per cent more than 1976; 3 584 000 visits to other Western European countries (4 per cent less than 1976), 573 000 visits to North America (5 per cent more than 1976); and 895 000 to other areas (1 per cent less than 1976).

Visits abroad by air in the fourth quarter of 1977 were 1 335 000, an increase of 2 per cent over the fourth quarter 1976. Similarly, visits by sea increased by 2 per cent over the corresponding quarter to 429 000.

For 1977 as a whole, visits abroad by air represented 62 per cent of all visits, the same proportion as in 1976.

For the fourth quarter 1977, holiday visits and those for other purposes increased by 8 per cent and 10 per cent respectively over the fourth quarter 1976, while business visits and those to friends and relatives decreased by 2 per cent and 17 per cent respectively, over the fourth quarter 1976.

For 1977 as a whole there were 6 016 000 holiday visits (4 per cent down on 1976), and 515 000 visits for other purposes (an increase of 8 per cent on 1976). There were 1 827 000 visits for the purpose of business (an increase of 4 per cent on 1976) and 1 348 000 visits to friends and relatives (an increase of 3 per cent on 1976). Figures referred to above are summarised at table 2.

Inquiries: 01-212 0174/5555.

Table 3 Overseas earnings and expenditure [1] – at current prices

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents going abroad		Balance (£ million)	
	Earnings (£ million) current prices		Expenditure (£ million) current prices		Current prices	
1975	1 123		878		+245	
1976	1 633		1 006		+627	
1977	2 179		1 102		+1 077	
% change 1977/76	+33		+10		+72	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1976						
1st qtr	211	324	139	233	+72	+91
2nd	351	375	243	246	+108	+129
3rd	656	453	415	243	+241	+210
4th	415	481	209	284	+206	+197
1977						
1st qtr	332	508	169	278	+163	+230
2nd	496	524	275	275	+221	+249
3rd	850	572	439	256	+411	+316
4th	501	575	219	293	+282	+282
% change 1977/76						
1st qtr		+57		+19		+153
2nd		+40		+12		+93
3rd		+26		+5		+50
4th		+20		+3		+43

[1] Includes estimates for the Irish Republic and the Channel Islands. Source: international passenger survey.

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Retailers' stocks in February

Based on the non-seasonally adjusted data of table 1, the level of stocks at book values in February was £23 million higher than the previous month and 13 per cent higher than the same month a year earlier; at constant prices it was 1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The estimate of the value of physical increase of retailers' stocks at 1970 prices and seasonally adjusted (table 2) suggests a decrease of £23 million in February. The seasonally adjusted volume of retail stocks has now changed little since December and remains similar to the level in the third quarter of last year. The slight fall in the level of stocks in February coincided with a 2 per cent increase in the seasonally adjusted volume of retail sales; this is reflected in the ratio of stocks to sales (table 3) which returned to its December level.

Table 1 Level of retailers' stocks

£ million — At cost at end of month

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
At book values												
1975	2 766	2 814	2 947	2 856	2 948	2 985	2 962	2 963	3 139	3 452	3 700	3 333
1976	3 151	3 195	3 388	3 389	3 382	3 379	3 311	3 319	3 547	3 941	4 229	3 799
1977	3 656	3 726	4 095	4 163	4 165	4 220	4 029	4 037	4 286	4 695	5 170	4 417
1978	4 197	4 220										
Change in book values												
1975	−120	48	133	−91	92	37	−23	1	176	313	248	−367
1976	−182	44	193	1	−7	−3	−68	8	228	394	288	−430
1977	−143	70	369	68	2	55	−191	8	249	409	475	−753
1978	−220	23										
Percentage change on a year earlier												
1975	15	17	17	10	10	10	10	11	13	14	16	15
1976	14	14	15	19	15	13	12	12	13	14	14	14
1977	16	17	21	23	23	25	22	22	21	19	22	16
1978	15	13										
At constant (1970) prices – percentage change on a year earlier												
1975	−8	−7	−7	−12	−12	−11	−11	−11	−8	−6	−4	−3
1976	−2	−2	—	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
1977	1	1	4	5	5	6	3	3	3	2	5	1
1978	2	1										

Table 2 Retailers' stocks at 1970 prices

Seasonally adjusted — £ million

	Stocks level	Value of physical increase
1971		
1st qtr	1 668	−14
2nd	1 667	9
3rd	1 688	11
4th	1 700	12
1972		
1st qtr	1 708	8
2nd	1 749	41
3rd	1 734	−15
4th	1 715	−19
1973		
1st qtr	1 807	92
2nd	2 016	209
3rd	2 056	40
4th	2 094	38
1974		
1st qtr	2 074	−20
2nd	2 099	25
3rd	2 062	−37
4th	1 985	−77
1975		
1st qtr	1 941	−44
2nd	1 880	−61
3rd	1 896	16
4th	1 920	24
1976		
1st qtr	1 953	33
2nd	1 908	−45
3rd	1 924	16
4th	1 929	5
1977		
1st qtr	2 031	102
2nd	2 026	−5
3rd	1 982	−44
4th	1 946	−36
1977		
October	2 001	19
November	2 073	72
December	1 946	−127
1978		
January	1 968	22
February	1 945	−23

Table 3 Relationship of retailers' stocks to retail sales

Index numbers – fourth quarter 1969 = 100 — Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1970 prices	Retail sales at 1971 prices	Ratio of stocks to sales
1966	91	94	96.0
1967	94	96	96.9
1968	98	100	98.3
1969	100	100	100.0
1970	99	102	96.7
1971	100	104	96.2
1972	101	110	92.2
1973	123	115	107.4
1974	117	113	103.0
1975	113	111	101.8
1976	114	111	102.5
1977	115	108	106.3
1975			
1st qtr	114	114	100.3
2nd	111	113	98.0
3rd	112	109	102.9
4th	113	108	104.3
1976			
1st qtr	115	110	104.4
2nd	112	111	101.0
3rd	113	112	101.5
4th	114	110	103.1
1977			
1st qtr	120	108	111.3
2nd	119	107	111.8
3rd	117	109	107.5
4th	115	109	105.5
1977			
July	114	109	105.0
August	116	109	106.1
September	117	108	108.4
October	118	107	110.2
November	122	107	113.8
December	115	111	103.0
1978			
January	116	109	106.2
February	115	111	103,0

p Provisional

Notes to table 3

1 The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each time period; the index of sales refers to retail sales during the period.
2 The 1971 = 100 index of retail sales has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1969 for the purpose of this table.
3 The index numbers of the stocks sales ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

Notes

1 The book value of retailers' stocks in the United Kingdom at end of December 1971 was £1,872 million.
2 The book values are valued exclusive of VAT.
3 For the estimates at constant prices, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus the relative accuracy with which constant price changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.
4 The statistics given in table 2 were introduced in an article in the issue of 28 March 1975.
5 The statistics presented in table 3 were introduced in the article in *Trade and Industry*, 17 March 1978.
6 Long-run series back to 1967 for both table 1 and table 2 were included in the article in *Trade and Industry*, 23 September 1977.

Inquiries: 01-215 3705.

Vehicle production: provisional estimates for March

Provisional estimates of vehicle production in the United Kingdom in the five weeks ending 1 April 1978 are shown below. More detailed production figures are due to be published on 27 April.

Inquiries: 01-212 0788.

Thousands

		Passenger cars		Commercial vehicles	
	No of weeks	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted (monthly average)	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted (monthly average)
1975	52	1 268	106	380.7	31.7
1976	53	1 333	111	372.1	31.0
1977	52	1 316	110	398.3	33.2
1977					
Jan	4	120	121	34.3	36.7
Feb	4	96	99	33.2	33.3
Mar	5	115	97	42.0	34.2
Apr	4	113	122	29.5	32.2
May	4	140	122	38.9	35.9
Jun	5	117	108	32.8	29.2
Jul	4	75	105	27.0	33.4
Aug	4	79	102	23.5	34.3
Sep	5	116	120	35.3	33.9
Oct	4	103	103	34.1	33.3
Nov	4	113	104	31.0	29.9
Dec	5	128	116	36.5	32.1
1978					
Jan	4	111	112	31.1	33.5
Feb	4	108	112	30.7	31.1
Mar	5	139	126	41.1	35.8
Oct-Dec 1977			108		31.8
Jan-Mar 1978			117		33.5
Percentage change			+9		+5

Do you use statistics?

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) prepares a wide range of reliable and detailed figures on the United Kingdom. It is usually worth checking to see if what you want is available from them. You can see many government statistical publications at your local public library, buy them from HMSO, or refer to the comprehensive collection held at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4N 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

Wholesale price indices in 1977

Output prices

The prices of the products of manufacturing industry continued to rise rapidly in the first half of 1977, but they decelerated during the latter half of the year. The price index for all manufactured products rose by 15¼ per cent in the 12 months ending December 1977 compared with increases of 17¾ per cent and 20¼ per cent in 1976 and 1975 respectively.

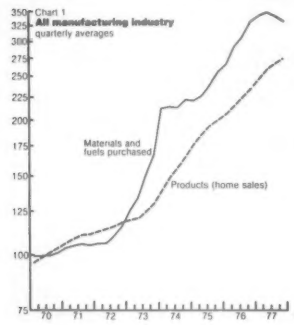
Following the increase of 21 per cent in 1976, the price of manufactured food rose 15½ per cent in 1977 with most of the increase taking place in the first half of the year: the price of manufactured food increased by only 2¼ per cent in the second half.

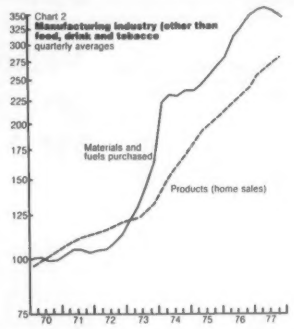
While following the general pattern of smaller and less frequent price increases towards the end of the year, the pottery and glass, the bricks, cement, etc and the vehicle industries showed the largest rises during the year among the non-food sectors: the increases were 18¼, 18 and 17½ per cent respectively. The paper industries registered the smallest increase of 9¼ per cent.

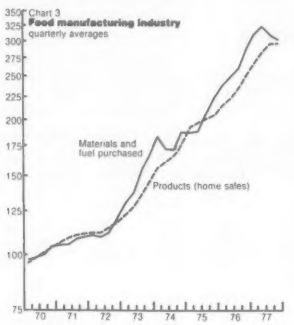
Input prices

Lower prices for a number of imported commodities, mainly resulting from the appreciation of sterling against the dollar, accounted for the fall of 1¾ per cent in 1977 in the index

continued on page 106







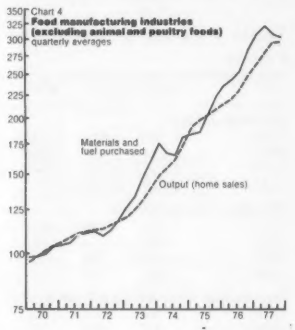


Table 1 Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		Annual average					Percentage change				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	144.5	215.3	235.5	299.0	340.1	+32.3	+49.0	+9.4	+27.0	+13.7
	Materials [1]	147.6	222.8	239.8	306.5	348.0	+35.9	+50.9	+7.6	+27.8	+13.5
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	113.5	144.3	193.7	227.2	264.7	+1.4	+27.1	+34.2	+17.3	+16.5
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	141.2	230.6	251.7	317.6	354.0	+31.1	+63.3	+9.2	+26.2	+11.5
	Materials [1]	145.2	242.8	260.0	330.5	366.7	+35.6	+67.2	+7.1	+27.1	+11.0
Order III	Materials and fuel purchased by the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	141.2	175.8	202.4	255.6	309.1	+25.4	+24.5	+15.1	+26.3	+20.9
	Materials and fuels purchased by selected broad sectors of industry										
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries:	147.4	178.3	201.6	257.6	310.8	+30.6	+21.0	+13.1	+27.8	+20.7
	Materials	148.5	178.8	201.4	257.9	311.0	+31.5	+20.4	+12.6	+28.1	+20.6
	Fuel [2]	117.6	164.9	208.3	250.2	304.1	+3.2	+40.2	+26.3	+20.1	+21.5
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	142.2	172.4	199.8	254.6	309.7	+25.6	+21.2	+15.9	+27.4	+21.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	135.9	215.4	239.1	283.8	325.9	+21.1	+58.5	+11.0	+18.7	+14.8
311 and 312	Steel industries	124.9	174.9	226.1	279.8	318.8	+9.2	+40.0	+29.3	+23.8	+13.9
321 to 323	Non-ferrous metals industry	117.7	158.4	144.5	188.5	217.5	+34.1	+34.6	−8.8	+30.4	+15.4
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	127.7	175.0	208.1	251.8	292.3	+13.0	+37.0	+18.9	+21.0	+16.1
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	126.7	167.3	179.3	221.1	251.9	+21.1	+32.0	+7.2	+23.3	+13.9
Order X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering industries	125.2	168.7	206.4	245.0	284.3	+13.7	+34.7	+22.4	+18.7	+16.0
Order XII	Metal goods industries	135.6	190.9	222.5	264.1	304.8	+19.4	+40.8	+16.6	+18.7	+15.4
Order XIII	Textile industries	166.7	189.9	201.7	265.5	293.2	+40.1	+13.9	+6.2	+31.6	+10.4
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	136.3	168.3	182.4	214.1	246.9	+18.4	+21.7	+8.4	+17.4	+15.3
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement, etc, industries	125.9	170.6	219.8	264.4	314.8	+6.9	+35.5	+28.8	+20.3	+19.1
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	124.5	165.7	211.1	255.1	308.0	+6.8	+33.1	+27.4	+20.8	+20.7
Order XVII	Timber industries	162.9	215.4	218.0	271.9	325.1	+42.6	+32.2	+1.2	+24.7	+19.6
481 to 484	Paper industries	124.8	187.3	241.1	279.5	309.0	+14.6	+50.1	+28.7	+15.9	+10.6
Order XX	Construction materials	136.6	175.4	205.7	249.8	296.2	+17.4	+28.4	+17.3	+21.4	+18.6
Part of Order XX	House building materials	141.2	178.0	207.5	252.9	301.8	+19.3	+26.1	+16.6	+21.9	+19.3

[1] Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising. [2] Includes petroleum products.

Table 1a Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased by selected sectors of industry

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		Annual average					Percentage change				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
361	Electrical machinery industry	126.2	170.6	193.6	236.0	270.2	+15.9	+35.2	+13.5	+21.9	+14.5
362	Insulated wires and cables industry	124.4	155.2	137.3	177.5	193.5	+34.8	+24.8	−11.5	+29.3	+9.0
364	Radio and electronic components industry	124.0	162.3	193.3	230.0	268.1	+11.9	+30.9	+19.1	+19.0	+16.6
368	Domestic appliances industry	123.6	160.0	189.4	227.1	262.2	+11.3	+29.5	+18.4	+19.9	+15.5
369	Electrical goods industries n.e.s.	125.9	165.1	186.2	223.2	259.3	+15.7	+31.1	+12.8	+19.9	+16.2
381	Motor vehicle industry	126.5	166.3	209.2	253.7	294.7	+9.2	+31.5	+25.8	+21.3	+16.2
411	Man-made fibres industry	113.9	167.8	209.7	253.5	283.4	+5.4	+47.3	+25.0	+20.9	+11.8
414	Woollen and worsted industry	221.2	207.8	206.7	294.7	316.2	+66.4	−6.1	−0.5	+42.6	+7.3
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs industry	135.9	185.5	193.2	233.8	273.5	+18.7	+36.5	+4.2	+21.0	+17.0
450	Footwear industry	141.9	162.8	181.2	216.9	245.8	+13.8	+14.7	+11.3	+19.7	+13.3
481	Paper and board making industry	123.6	189.3	248.0	292.3	311.4	+16.0	+53.2	+31.0	+17.9	+6.5

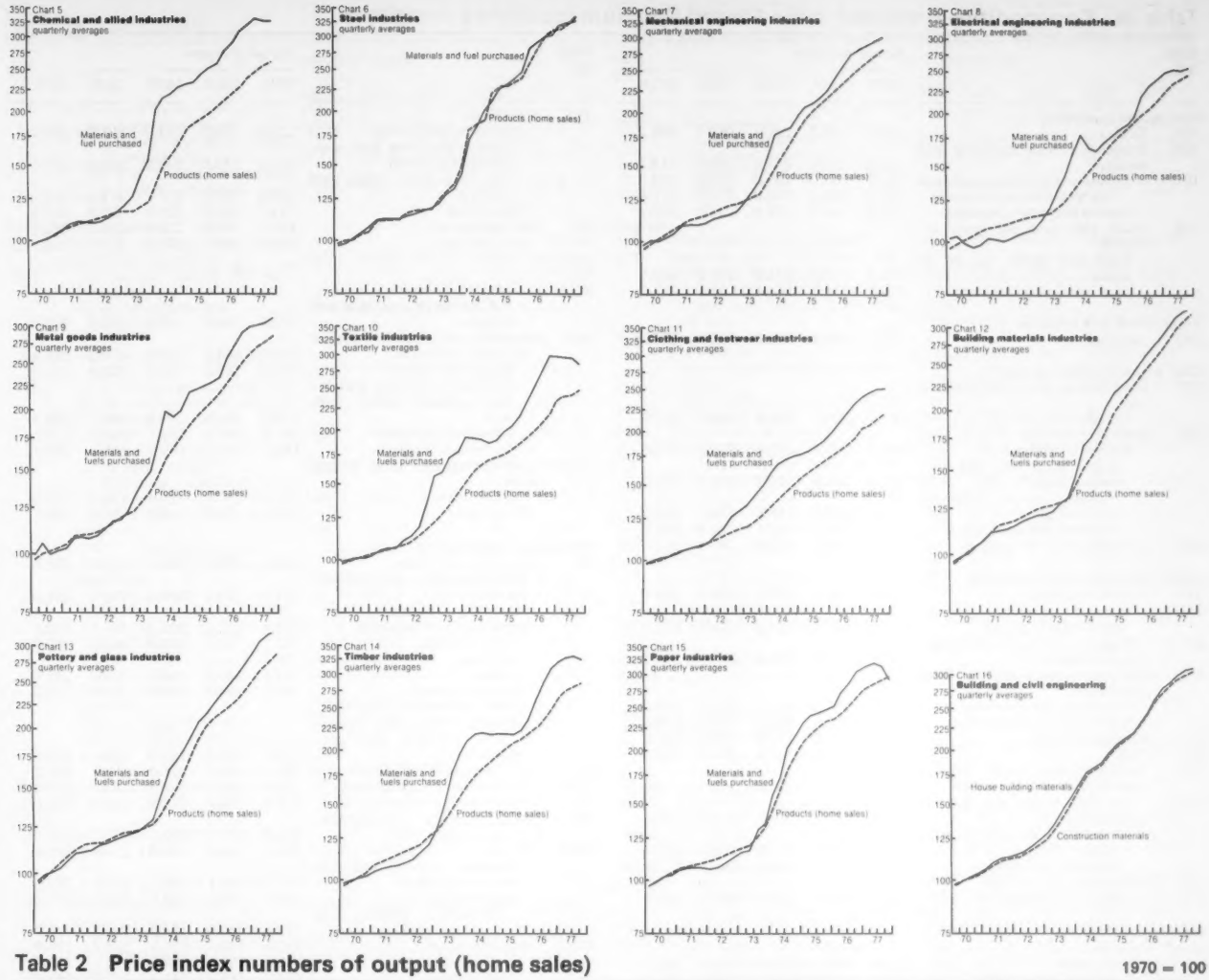


Table 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		Annual average					Percentage change				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Orders III to XIX	Output of manufactured products	123.2	152.0	188.7	219.6	261.7	+7.3	+23.4	+24.1	+16.4	+19.2
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	126.1	157.2	194.9	227.1	267.7	+8.0	+24.7	+24.0	+16.5	+17.9
	Output of selected broad sectors of industry										
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	132.6	165.4	199.8	230.8	284.8	+16.2	+24.7	+20.8	+15.5	+23.4
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	128.5	160.0	200.1	228.4	282.8	+11.7	+24.5	+25.1	+14.1	+23.8
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	118.9	152.8	188.7	217.5	251.6	+4.6	+28.5	+23.5	+15.3	+15.7
Order VI	Metal manufacturing	126.2	169.8	203.3	247.3	290.6	+14.6	+34.6	+19.7	+21.8	+17.5
311 and 312	Steel industries	125.9	175.3	226.7	269.9	320.1	+9.5	+39.2	+29.3	+19.2	+18.6
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	124.5	151.4	190.5	222.6	262.3	+7.1	+21.6	+25.8	+16.9	+17.8
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	126.0	153.7	196.6	231.2	268.7	+6.9	+22.0	+27.9	+17.6	+16.2
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	117.1	133.3	165.6	194.1	222.4	+3.6	+13.8	+24.2	+17.2	+14.6
Order IX	Electrical engineering	119.5	142.8	173.2	202.6	234.7	+5.5	+19.5	+21.3	+17.0	+15.8
Order XI (excluding MLH 383)	Vehicles	129.7	158.9	207.4	243.0	298.9	+7.7	+22.5	+30.5	+17.2	+23.0
Order XII	Metal goods industries n.e.s.	126.9	161.4	196.8	233.7	275.3	+11.0	+27.2	+21.9	+18.8	+17.8
Order XIII	Textile industries	131.7	162.2	178.6	205.9	242.2	+17.4	+23.2	+10.1	+15.2	+17.6
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	122.0	141.7	163.6	184.2	210.2	+7.6	+16.1	+15.5	+12.6	+14.1
441 to 445 and 449	Made-up clothing	119.4	139.0	159.9	179.3	202.1	+6.4	+16.4	+15.0	+12.1	+12.7
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement, etc, industries	127.8	154.2	202.6	248.6	300.4	+5.5	+20.7	+31.4	+22.7	+20.8
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	123.8	146.0	195.1	227.6	268.8	+4.6	+17.9	+33.6	+16.7	+18.1
Order XVII	Timber industries	141.1	177.4	203.9	232.1	277.3	+17.0	+25.7	+14.9	+13.8	+19.5
481 to 484	Paper industries	123.5	171.0	222.3	249.6	287.0	+8.8	+38.5	+20.0	+12.3	+15.0

Wholesale price indices: further information

Correspondence: Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection, Economics and Statistics Division 4, Room 249, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

01-215 3544 tables 1 and 2
01-215 3549 engineering
01-215 5216 chemicals, steel, building materials, etc.
01-215 3548 textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc.
01-215 3173 imported commodities

Table 3a Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published monthly)

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Mining and quarrying					
101	Coal	133.7	183.2	290.4	344.1	396.7
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	120.9	159.0	211.5	264.9	314.7
102/1	Granite and limestone roadstone	120.1	153.9	204.0	250.8	294.3
	Coated limestone roadstone	128.2	185.8	242.8	312.1	372.6
	Granite and other chippings	118.4	140.9	191.6	232.6	265.2
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction					
	Sand and gravel – ex pit or works	122.5	141.8	182.9	231.6	302.1
	Sand and gravel – delivered	115.8	132.6	160.4	193.4	242.7
	Food, drink and tobacco					
240	Tobacco[1]	94.5	108.4	142.3	165.0	207.2
	Coal and petroleum products					
261	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel					
	Foundry coke	147.3	206.6	334.4	394.4	457.9
262	Mineral oil refining					
	Petroleum products	*140.1*	*263.9*	*326.8*	*397.2*	*490.5*
	Motor spirit two star (including duty)[2]	111.5	146.5	173.2	203.9	231.0
	Medium fuel oil (950-secs including duty)[2]	135.1	243.3	298.1	370.1	493.6
	Derv fuel (including duty)[2]	109.8	140.7	150.1	190.1	234.3
263	*Lubricating oils and greases*	133.1	190.2	205.9	245.3	287.3
	Chemicals and allied industries					
271	*General chemicals*	114.4	158.4	201.1	244.6	284.6
271/1	Inorganic chemicals (including inorganic gases)	116.8	140.7	197.0	238.4	277.6
271/2	*Organic chemicals (including* organic gases)	112.9	185.7	222.6	270.1	306.3
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations					
	Pharmaceutical chemicals	112.6	137.6	183.1	212.3 r	258.0
	Pharmaceutical preparations	112.3	126.9	160.7	192.1	220.4
273	*Toilet preparations*	124.3	136.8	164.3	189.6	221.9
274	Paint	127.5	161.9	203.5	224.5	264.3
276	Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber					
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	105.6	156.4	181.8	210.8	243.2
	Polyolefin moulding materials	100.9	166.9	187.6	228.1	247.4
	Polyvinyl chlorides	104.7	161.9	191.3	236.7	277.7
279	*Other chemical industries*					
279/3	Explosives, fireworks etc	132.1	156.3	204.8	250.5	286.6
	Metal manufacture					
311/2	Steel					
	Steel sheets	124.8	168.6	203.1	247.6	293.3
	Electrical steel sheets	*126.6*	*169.2*	*205.2*	*251.6*	*304.0*
	Stainless steel sheets	97.8	127.6	152.4	182.3	235.4
	Uncoated steel sheets (other *than stainless and electrical)*	*128.3*	*174.7*	*210.3*	*258.2*	*303.4*
	Galvanised steel sheets	131.8	180.2	219.1	257.6	296.8
	Tinplate	128.6	188.2	216.5	251.7	313.5
	Semi-finished steels	*127.3*	*178.2*	*240.4*	*299.9*	*353.9*
	Semi-finished steels for forgings (other than drop forgings)	125.1	174.9	239.3	306.1	372.6
	Semi-finished steels for alloy stainless products (except sheets and tubes)	111.3	150.5	208.7	261.1	309.6
	*Semi-finished steels for drop-*forgings and stampings	123.7	164.5	244.2	304.4	362.7
	Semi-finished steels for tubes	133.3	189.7	249.3	309.4	363.4
	Semi-finished steel for forgings (other than drop forgings) (using Public Sector indicators)	*122.3*	*168.3*	*239.0*	*308.5*	*369.5*
	Finished steels (other than sheets, tinplates, tubes, forgings and castings)	*125.5*	*177.9*	*232.8*	*274.0*	*321.1*
	Steel wire rods	125.6	171.7	225.0	273.7	320.5
	Heavy steel rails and fishplates	*127.6*	*178.2*	*277.1*	*300.5*	*360.8*
	Steel plates (alloy)	129.5	192.4	275.7	278.4	321.5
	Steel plates (non-alloy)	131.6	191.9	253.2	276.0	316.4
	Steel sheet piling	*129.7*	*181.5*	*240.9*	*289.8*	*346.1*
	Heavy steel bars and sections	129.2	182.3	239.4	282.6	342.7
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	130.5	186.9	231.9	282.7	330.2
	Hot rolled steel strip	138.1	198.7	248.6	305.4	357.1
	Bright steel bars (non-alloy)	121.7	162.3	218.4	276.0	325.2
	Cold rolled steel strip (non-alloy)	124.0	175.0	225.3	273.5 r	318.0
	Alloy steel bars and rods, *black (excluding stainless)*	*113.9*	*157.1*	*202.8*	*245.0*	*288.6*
	Finished stainless steels	94.1	142.0	182.5	209.9	255.6
	High speed tool and magnet steel	111.2	162.8	206.5	241.9	291.5
	Steel castings	124.8	154.3	211.2	247.3	295.2
	Carbon steel castings	126.0	156.5	210.4	246.7	301.1
	Stainless and heat resisting alloy steel castings	117.2	136.9	190.7	216.5	253.7
	Other alloy steel castings	129.3	165.5	231.5	276.5	320.4
	Structural steel	129.1	183.2	245.9	282.6	326.2
	Forgings (other than drop forgings)	128.1	179.6	255.5	338.6	400.4
312	Steel tubes					
	Steel tubes and fittings	127.9	179.0	241.3	291.8 r	347.4
	Steel tubes (other than electric conduit tubes)	127.8	179.6	242.5	293.8 r	350.6
	Non-alloy steel tubes, hot finished	129.9	187.9	257.1	311.2 r	374.2
	Pipe fittings	123.7	163.2	220.5	261.2	291.9
313	Iron castings etc	131.4	169.6	232.3	280.7	323.7
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	130.7	168.2	229.8	273.3	314.7
313/4	Other iron castings					
	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	126.7	170.2	239.3	294.7	330.2
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloys					
	Wrought aluminium	118.1	148.9	173.7	217.2	281.4
	Aluminium: Rolled	116.4	143.8	167.0	203.3	287.5
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products – other than wire	118.2	143.6	166.9	218.7	286.1
	Aluminium: Castings	*121.5*	*166.5*	*190.7*	*234.7*	*279.5*
	Aluminium: Forgings	113.2	137.7	169.8	206.7	252.8
322	Copper, brass and other copper alloys					
	Copper tubes	119.9	137.4	109.4	150.9	162.6
	Brass ingots	117.1	160.2	118.7	157.6	160.7
	Mechanical engineering					
331	Agricultural machinery	131.0	159.0	200.4	237.8	292.4
	Soil preparation and cultivating machinery	131.9	163.8	206.9	240.4	291.0
	Harvesting, threshing, feed-*processing machinery etc*	*132.6*	*159.4*	*203.7*	*244.7*	*302.4*
	Pick-up balers	132.1	155.2	203.9	250.5	305.9
	Grinding mills and meal *mixers*	*128.6*	*157.9*	*195.6*	*233.2*	*281.4*
	Milking machines	124.5	152.1	186.6	220.9	276.7
	Other agricultural machinery *(spraying machinery, general* purpose elevators and conveyors etc)	128.1	155.5	185.5	223.4	273.4
332	*Metal-working machine tools*	*127.3*	*164.0*	*215.0*	*250.2*	*294.5*
332/1	Metal-cutting machine tools	126.6	165.4	218.4	253.6	298.4
332/2	Metal-forming machine tools	130.2	165.6	212.4	242.3	286.6
333	*Pumps valves, compressors,* fluid power equipment	125.7	153.1	197.6	227.5	257.9
333/1	Pumps	124.1	148.4	184.0 r	214.8 r	249.4
	Kerbside petrol and oil measuring pumps	116.7 r	140.1 r	180.6 r	219.5 r	250.5
	Industrial pumps	124.7	149.2	184.3	214.6 r	249.4
	Centrifugal, turbine and axial flow pumps	120.9	146.9	185.2	216.9	256.2
333/2	Industrial valves	126.0	160.8	221.9	256.7	276.8
	Iron valves	*130.0*	*159.1*	*218.9*	*256.2*	*287.4*
	Steel valves	119.7	160.8	241.7	273.0	280.9
	Non-ferrous valves	130.6	162.4	198.9	236.1	262.2
333/3	*Air and gas compressors*	*137.1*	*162.1*	*201.9*	*229.1*	*278.6*
333/4	*Fluid power equipment*					
	Oil/hydraulic fluid power *equipment*	*122.1*	*147.0*	*183.2*	*210.8*	*241.7*
	Pneumatic fluid power and control equipment	119.0	134.3	161.3	181.9	211.4
334	*Stationery internal combustion engines and steam turbines*	128.0	151.1	186.6	229.0	273.0
336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	128.3	152.0	189.0	234.9	282.5 p
	Contractors' plants and parts	128.4	151.6	188.1	233.9	282.1 p
	Excavators, trenchers, diggers etc	133.9	161.0	195.6	254.2	312.0
	Concrete mixers	*130.3*	*154.5*	*200.6*	*230.3*	*268.7*
	Dumpers	123.2	149.2	199.6	229.4	270.6
	Crawler tractors	127.5	146.4	174.2	211.0	256.0 p
	Crushing and screening plant and parts	126.0	157.3	201.0	242.5	278.4
337	Mechanical handling equipment	128.7	156.6	193.2	222.9	261.4
337/2	*Cranes*	*123.0*	*146.5*	*189.4*	*220.6*	*258.7*
337/4	Lifting and winding devices	128.1	156.6	194.3	227.0	267.3
337/5	Powered industrial trucks and *tractors*	*128.0*	*157.4*	*199.6*	*233.7*	*281.5*
339/1	Mining machinery	127.1	144.2	177.3	205.4 r	234.1
339/3	Commercial and industrial refrig-*eration machinery*	*129.1*	*152.9*	*181.8*	*223.5*	*271.2*
339/5	Scales and weighing machinery	132.6	164.1	209.6	243.0	277.2
339/6	Portable power tools	119.5	140.5	177.0	208.4	240.0
339/7	*Food and drink processing* machinery	123.2	147.9	183.9	219.6	264.6
339/8	Bottle washing, bottling, pack-*aging, labelling and canning* machinery	125.0	148.4	188.2	219.7	257.2 p
339/9	Miscellaneous machinery	125.3	150.8	191.1	223.7 r	265.8 p
	Instrument engineering					
352	Clocks, watches and time recorders	117.7	142.3	178.4	212.2	244.0
354	Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	117.4	132.3	166.0	194.7	222.6
354/1	Optical instruments					
	Microscopes	115.5	130.7	162.2	189.7	216.1
354/2	Other scientific and industrial instruments					
	Process measuring and control instruments	116.8	130.7	169.6	202.0	234.2

Table 3a *continued*

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Analytical instruments	120.0	133.0	160.6	181.9	205.5
	Spectrophotometers and absorptiometers	117.8	124.8	141.9	153.4	170.0
	Electrical testing, measuring and control instruments	118.8	130.7	161.1	188.6	211.3
	Electrical engineering					
365	*Broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment*	109.7	117.8	136.5	148.3	166.6
365/1	Gramophone records and pre-corded tapes	125.2	132.3	161.6	183.9	206.1
	Gramophone records	125.5	136.8	166.8	189.7	213.0
	Pre-recorded tapes – cassettes	115.3	133.1	165.2	187.6	207.7
	Pre-recorded tapes – cartridges	104.0	114.1	139.7	160.0	177.9
365/2	*Other broadcast receiving and* sound reproduction equipment	108.0	116.2	133.8	144.4	162.3
	Domestic television receivers[3]	108.1	116.4	134.9	145.9	165.3
	Domestic television receivers – colour[3]	102.7	107.4	123.9	133.2	149.3
	Domestic television receivers – monochrome[3]	109.7	119.0	138.0	149.5	169.8
	Record players and tape recorders	105.0	111.9	131.6	142.2	153.9
368	Domestic electrical appliances	115.3	129.2	158.6	181.7	219.9
	Domestic electrical cooking appliances	122.4	136.1	161.4	188.2	228.4
	Electric cookers	124.8	137.7	158.8	186.3	229.3
	Domestic electrical heating appliances	116.0	133.1	167.8	196.8	232.8
	Electric fires	116.7	129.0	158.2	191.2	237.5
	Electric water heaters, wash boilers etc	125.6	157.8	204.6	245.7	283.1
	Electric vacuum cleaners and polishers	116.9	132.9	165.5	188.5	235.1
	Domestic electric flat irons	118.5	135.0	185.0	210.6	253.1
	Domestic refrigerators, gas and electric	108.8	121.6	154.5	173.6	209.1
	Domestic electric refrigerators	105.9	122.4	158.0	177.3	219.4
369/2 and 369/3	Batteries and accumulators	125.2	156.3	182.5	224.4	272.4
369/4	Electric lamps and fluorescent tubes	115.6	124.9	162.2	192.5	231.2
	Vehicles					
380	*Wheeled tractors*	136.6	165.8	227.6	290.8	365.5
381	Motor vehicles					
	Passenger cars	129.2	155.7	202.4	235.6	291.6
	Passenger cars[4]	119.9	143.4	184.5	214.8	265.9
	Commercial and public service vehicles	130.3	162.0	216.6	256.9	319.5
	Commercial vehicles	130.2	161.5	217.8	259.5	322.9
	Commercial vehicles and chassis not exceeding 3.5 tons Gross Vehicle Weight	128.9	159.5	215.5	258.0	323.3
	Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 3.5 tons but not exceeding 16 tons Gross Vehicle Weight	134.3	167.5	227.6	269.4	330.0
	Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 16 tons Gross Vehicle Weight	128.5	160.4	206.8	239.5	294.0
	Commercial vehicles not exceeding 1½ tons Gross Vehicle Weight	132.0	162.6	216.5	259.2	325.7
	Commercial vehicles and chassis over 1½ tons Gross Vehicle Weight	130.0	161.9	216.4	256.3	316.5
	Public service vehicles	128.3	161.1	218.8	256.0	309.3
	Metal goods not elsewhere specified					
390	Engineers' small tools and gauges					
	Engineers' cutting tools	117.4	134.2	164.5	198.3	246.7
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	113.4	128.1	148.7	167.2	199.5
	Engineers' cutting tools and parts: non-diamond	117.6	134.5	165.9	200.4	248.3
	Hacksaw blades	119.7	139.1	162.0	202.9	270.3
391	Hand tools and implements	128.7	157.4	203.7	243.8	300.7
392	Cutlery and tableware etc	125.1	151.5	188.0	222.3	259.5
393	Nuts and bolts etc	123.9	164.4	219.4	281.3	336.7
	High tensile steel nuts and bolts	130.3	177.7	237.4	298.4	349.9
399	Metal industries not elsewhere specified					
399/1	Metal furniture, office and works equipment	122.2	152.1	182.1	207.8	240.7
	Metal non-domestic furniture	126.7	157.6	188.6	216.9	250.9
	Metal chairs	20.4	144.6	169.0	190.2	213.5
	Metal cabinets	123.2	160.1	187.7	209.0	244.3
399/2	Metal windows and door frames					
	Metal windows	189.3	218.1	273.9	339.0	414.2
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	112.0	126.8	153.1	182.6	221.5
	Gas cookers	113.2	126.4	152.0	182.3	220.8
	Gas water heaters and wash boilers	113.4	138.9	170.5	197.4	243.7
	Gas fires and space heaters	109.2	122.6	147.9	177.2	213.8
	Gas water heaters and gas fires	110.4	127.1	154.2	182.8	222.1

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
399/12	Miscellaneous metal goods					
	Catering equipment	117.2	136.8	175.3	208.3	244.9
	Plumbers' brassware	123.9	148.5	161.1	192.3	218.3
	Domestic oil burning appliances	120.5	151.2	191.3	225.2	273.7
	Textiles					
411	*Man-made fibres production*	105.7	137.9	156.9	175.4	197.8
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	131.8	171.6	169.6	220.1	239.0
	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	143.9	191.0	185.0	248.8	269.5
413	*Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made-fibres*	135.2	182.0	194.1	221.8 r	255.8
	Woven cotton cloth in the loom-state	138.8	193.8	190.2	229.1	266.4
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	132.1	172.5	195.0	212.6	238.9
414	*Woollen and worsted*	169.9	183.9	194.8	239.9 r	287.4
414/2	Worsted spinning	171.2	179.3	185.5	226.2	272.2
	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	188.3	189.5	191.3	237.4	291.7
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	123.5	149.4	166.2	187.1	209.7
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	116.2	139.5	153.1	169.4 r	200.5
419	Carpets and rugs	130.1	153.1	177.8	211.3	249.8
	Carpets	130.0	152.9	177.5	211.0	249.3
	Carpets-woven	138.0	162.2	189.1	231.4	276.6
	Tufted carpets	114.3	134.7	154.7	170.8	195.3
429	Other textile industries					
429/1	*Asbestos manufactures*	111.5	135.3	170.4	203.6	246.2
	Leather, leather goods and fur					
431/1	Leather for footwear	161.2	156.7	160.0	200.3	216.0
	Clothing and footwear					
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	129.6	149.0	173.0	196.4	231.7
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc					
461	*Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods*	132.0	162.1	209.7	252.5	310.2
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	124.6	156.8	212.0	256.0	322.6
461/2	Non-refractory goods including building bricks	135.5	164.6	208.5	250.8	304.4
	Building bricks – delivered	148.3	179.6	223.0	262.3	313.6
	Engineering bricks – delivered	156.1	200.7	235.8	285.2	329.0
463	Glass	122.8	145.1	196.8	230.1	274.2
463/1	Glass other than containers	123.1	141.8	192.3	226.9	268.0
	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	122.7	140.0	191.5	222.9	262.6
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	116.4	126.3	163.9	200.3	248.4
463/2	*Glass containers*	122.3	150.1	203.6	234.7	283.5
464	Cement	127.4	145.6	204.2	251.6	298.8
	Cement – delivered in bulk	127.4	145.6	204.2	251.5	298.7
	Cement – delivered in bags	127.4	145.6	204.2	251.9	299.0
469/2	Building materials not elsewhere specified	126.6	151.9	200.5	249.6	299.6
	Precast concrete products	128.3	149.2	193.4	238.3	283.2
	Precast concrete pipes – delivered	125.4	145.6	211.8	277.2	338.4
	Precast concrete manholes – delivered	117.5	135.8	177.4	219.8	263.5
	Plaster gypsum	111.8	145.7	199.7	223.6	264.0
	Mastic asphalt	104.5	133.2	176.4	223.1	287.4
	Timber, furniture etc					
471/1	*Timber, sawmilling etc*					
	Homegrown hardwood – sawn	165.0	222.2	224.0	243.0	295.4
471/2	Building joinery	158.6	194.1	225.7	265.8	324.8
	Timber structures and structural components	141.7	196.7	227.4	265.8	320.4
	Door sets, doors and door frames *(excluding hardwood doors* architecturally designed)	157.2	194.7	225.3	264.6	335.3
	Windows and window frames (wood)	164.1	195.6	244.6	291.9	354.9
	Other building joinery (ie architectural and general *joinery)*	154.7	188.6	222.1	267.4	338.3
472	Furniture and upholstery	131.0	159.2	189.4	211.7	247.9
	Domestic furniture	130.0	155.4	185.4	208.0	244.0
	Non-upholstered furniture – domestic	129.8	156.9	188.9	214.7	256.3
	Bedroom furniture	120.7	143.9	169.8	191.2	221.0
	Bookcases bookshelves, bureaux, occasional furniture	133.8	159.3	186.0	209.0	248.4
	Dining room furniture	129.8	159.0	189.9	214.6	255.2
	Kitchen furniture	135.7	164.9	203.0	233.3	286.2
	Upholstered furniture	130.2	152.9	179.9	197.1	224.0
	Two and three-piece suites	130.0	148.7	174.6	189.3	212.3
	Fireside chairs – open wood arm easy chairs	132.8	164.2	190.6	216.2	254.1
473	Bedding etc	131.9	169.1	199.7	229.7	279.7
	Upholstered spring interior mattresses	132.2	167.9	199.2	234.2	283.8
	Divan sets	137.9	183.3	223.5	252.8	299.5

Table 3a Commodities produced in the United Kingdom *continued*

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Paper, printing and publishing						
481	Paper and board	120.4	170.6	219.4	246.7	288.2
	Printings and writings – excluding newsprint	121.2	165.9	213.0	243.1	285.8
482	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials					
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and packing cases – fibreboard	124.1	168.5	220.2	250.1	284.5
483	Manufactured stationery	127.9	166.8	217.7	249.0	297.2
484	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified					
484/1	Wallpaper	127.3	168.9	216.9	226.4	248.8
489	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc					
	General printing, bookbinding, etc	124.7	151.4	184.8	210.4	233.9
Other manufacturing industries						
491	Rubber manufactures					
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	119.9	149.3	178.6	202.9	247.3
492	Linoleum, plastics, floor covering and leathercloth					
	Linoleum and felt base	115.9	146.4	183.9	208.8	239.1
102/1 and 103	Part Aggregates for concrete	120.9	140.3	181.8	212.9	247.3
312 361/2 362 369/5	Part Electrical installation materials, domestic	118.5	155.6	176.0	208.2	247.5
338 399/1 399/3 472	Part Office equipment and machinery	122.7	148.9	173.7	191.7	220.8
399/1 472	Part Office furniture	134.6	170.6	209.7	235.8	273.2
412 414	Part All spun man-made fibres yarns	125.6	157.3	170.4	198.2	226.6

[1] Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of tobacco took place in April 1973. This reduction resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. [2] Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons (motor spirit 1000 gallons) exclusive of rebates. [3] Excludes sales to rental companies. [4] Inclusive of purchase tax (before its abolition) VAT and car tax. p Provisional. r Revised to be consistent with revised monthly figures.

Table 3b Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (published monthly)

1970 = 100

	Annual averages				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Hides and skins	214.8	174.0	159.5	309.3	349.4
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	95.6	127.6	152.8	193.9	255.8
Copper[1]	123.3	148.8	94.6	132.2	127.3
Lead[1]	138.2	199.6	146.8	197.0	279.5
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%[1]	128.6	228.4	201.9	276.8	403.3
Zinc[1]	282.0	429.3	272.3	320.2	275.0
Zinc[2]	168.6	259.9	286.1	345.8	326.3
Natural rubber	165.7	178.6	162.5	260.0	274.4
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	98.4	159.8	259.1	292.6 r	286.2
Textiles:					
Raw cotton, all types	204.2	229.5	196.9	356.7	338.1
American types, cif Liverpool	210.2	232.0	199.8	360.8	340.6
Egyptian types, cif Liverpool	174.4	217.2	182.5	336.5	325.7
Raw wool – all types	316.8	242.5	205.3	305.2	336.3
Imported	332.3	250.3	210.7	303.7	332.0
Imported, merino	355.6	259.4	214.5	277.1	305.9
Imported, fine crossbred	349.4	250.8	204.7	303.7	329.7
Imported, medium and coarse crossbred	303.5	256.2	228.7	386.6	418.4
British types	229.2	198.4	175.1	313.8	360.6
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	197.6	243.1	229.8	292.7	357.6
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers	170.8	232.1	221.9	273.3	328.4
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	195.8	258.8	238.5	314.2	380.0
Woodpulp, imported	124.0	196.0	284.7	333.1	327.4

[1] LME settlement price. [2] Producer's price. r Revised to be consistent with revised monthly figures.

for materials purchased by manufacturing industries, compared with an increase of 28¼ per cent in 1976. The principal contributors to the fall were crude oil and woodpulp, the latter falling sharply in dollar terms.

The price index for coal, gas and electricity purchased by all manufacturing industry rose sharply in the first half of the year but showed only small increases in the second half. The index rose 14½ per cent in 1977 compared with 16 per cent in the previous 12 months.

The index for materials purchased by the food manufacturing industries rose by only 2½ per cent in 1977 following an increase of 27 per cent in 1976. Prices of home-produced materials increased by 7½ per cent whilst imported materials prices fell by 6 per cent.

Of the indices of materials and fuel purchased by individual sectors of industry, the largest increases were in the indices for the pottery and glass and the bricks, cement, etc industries, 14½ and 13¾ per cent respectively. The indices for construction and house building materials were the only others that rose by more than 10 per cent.

Two sector indices fell over the year as a whole. The index for the paper industries fell by 5¼ per cent which was mainly the result of a sharp fall in woodpulp prices towards the end of the year, and lower prices for wool and cotton were responsible for the fall of 3¾ per cent in the textile industries index.

The wide variation in movements of the indices reflects the relative importance and differing price movements of their imported commodities.

Notes on index numbers of wholesale prices 1970 = 100

1 The index numbers are calculated from the price movements of about 11 000 closely-defined materials and products representative of goods purchased and manufactured by United Kingdom manufacturing industry.

2 Prices collected are those quoted for current orders. For some goods the usual time lag between placing of order and date of delivery may be lengthy.

3 Prices obtained for UK-produced goods may be on an ex-works or delivered basis according to the practice in the trade concerned. Where a producer supplies ex-works and also delivers, generally only the more important basis is reported on. Prices of imported goods are measured on, or as closely as practical to, a delivered basis.

4 Contributors provide monthly prices and the date when a price change becomes effective. The monthly indices relate to the average prices for the month. The full effect of a price change within a month will therefore only be reflected in the index for the following month.

5 When an item ceases to be available or is no longer representative it is necessary to remove it from the index. An adjustment is made to the new index level to maintain comparability.

6 When an item is modified or a replacement item is added to the index an adjustment is made in the calculation of the index numbers to account for differences in specification and to maintain comparability. Where price information for these items is collected from the manufacturer the adjustment is normally made after consultation with him.

7 Prices for these closely-defined items are combined into index numbers of commodities produced in the UK or commodities wholly or mainly imported.

8 For calculation purposes the formula is

$$\frac{100\ \Sigma[(qb\ pr)\ pi/pr]}{\Sigma\ qb\ pr}$$

where p and q are price and quantity respectively and b, r and i denote respectively the base year, reference year and any period. This resolves to a more familiar form of the Laspeyre formula namely

$$\frac{100\ \Sigma\ qbpi}{\Sigma\ qbpr}$$

Thus since the quantity information used as weights relates to 1968 the index numbers express the cost of a 1968 'basket of goods' as a percentage of what the same basket cost in 1970.

9 The weights have been derived from the census of production supplemented by short-term statistics of production, the trade accounts, information supplied by trade associations and various other sources.

10 In building up commodity price index numbers into those for wider groups, including the index numbers of materials and fuel purchased and those of the output of

Table 4a Supplementary list of commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published April, August and December)

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Mining and quarrying						
102/1	Stone quarrying and mining	120.5	157.7	210.6	263.5	312.4
	Granite and other chippings, aggregates and roadstones	115.9	144.5	191.1	227.2	258.2
	Coated granite and whinstone roadstone	123.3	180.1	251.2	314.5	369.2
	Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	120.1	142.4	192.4	237.3	285.8
	Uncoated limestone roadstone (excluding aggregates)	118.6	138.4	187.4	230.6	265.0
	Agricultural ground limestone	107.7	130.1	165.1	196.1	231.6
	Industrial ground limestone	116.7	137.6	178.3	226.2	272.8
102/2	Slate quarrying and mining					
	Slates	137.6	178.1	240.3	309.1	388.3
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	119.9	142.0	185.4	231.2	295.6
	China clay	127.3	148.9	200.0	229.1	257.5
	Moulding sand	117.4	134.7	176.6	205.0	244.7
109	Other mining and quarrying					
109/3	Salt mines, brine pits, salt works					
	Salt	123.1	133.7	173.0	213.1	271.8
Food, drink and tobacco						
211/1	Wheat milling					
	Flour for bread making	131.5	246.2	261.5	278.6	325.5
216	Sugar					
	Sugar – bulk granulated	127.9	166.2	338.6	297.3	318.7
217	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery					
	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	120.2	159.1	212.6	238.3	300.0
221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	151.4	252.0	193.8	242.6	298.3
231	Brewing and malting [1]	98.0	110.0	141.8	169.8	197.6
240	Tobacco					
	Cigarettes	94.4	108.7	141.8	164.7	208.5
	Pipe tobacco	95.3	111.0	147.5	167.8	194.6
Chemicals and allied industries						
271/1	Inorganic chemicals (including inorganic gases)					
	Caustic soda, soda ash, and other sodium compounds	124.7	156.6	230.7	287.9	341.4
	Caustic soda	121.7	139.3	209.1	248.7	286.0
	Soda ash	128.0	169.8	250.8	323.4	388.6
	Other sodium compounds	124.4	160.8	231.7	290.7	348.9
	Inorganic chemicals other than sodium and sodium compounds	114.3	135.7	186.4	222.8	257.4
	Sulphuric and other inorganic acids	108.7	127.3	162.7	193.5	221.5
	Sulphuric acid	95.5	118.5	132.1	161.7	182.6
	Inorganic acids (other than sulphuric)	120.3	135.1	189.7	221.5	255.7
	Blacks, carbon and mineral	116.6	192.2	234.8	266.6	347.3
	Phosphorus and phosphorous compounds	141.2	162.8	328.3	353.6	353.6
271/2	Organic chemicals (including organic gases)					
	Alcohols	107.1	177.1	222.0	273.1	313.9
	Coal tar products	120.3	218.6	292.3	358.1	412.2
	Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrostated derivatives of hydrocarbons	114.0	123.7	155.6	190.5	228.6
	Phenols	101.9	217.4	253.4	286.7	311.1
	Nitrogen-function organic compounds	103.5	135.2	176.1	196.9	220.6
271/3	Other chemicals					
	Bleaching materials	112.6	123.2	170.1	215.0	264.5
	Plasticisers	105.0	171.3	202.0	230.7	259.2
	Phthalate plasticisers	102.3	168.3	197.0	224.9	247.7
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations					
	Anti-infective agents	105.5	116.5	148.5	172.0	192.2
	Antibiotic preparations	97.3	102.2	125.5	145.8	166.3
	Hormone preparations	100.0	102.3	116.3	128.8	136.8
	Preparations affecting metabolism and nutrition	113.0	127.8	161.0	200.3	230.4
	Vitamins	107.5	115.9	138.4	171.2	195.5
	Preparations affecting the nervous system	110.6	125.5	157.0	193.6	230.2
	Analgesics	119.0	138.2	173.3	209.1	253.9
	Aspirin and compounds	125.3	144.9	181.6	213.8	263.7
	Other analgesics	106.2	124.8	156.8	199.6	234.3
	Anti-depressives	107.7	121.5	151.0	186.8	239.6
	Preparations acting on the cardiovascular system	102.3	111.6	128.6	152.3	172.3
	Preparations acting on the alimentary system	121.3	140.7	193.9	231.4	265.6
	Laxatives	128.4	161.9	228.7	261.6	280.1
	Preparations acting on the respiratory system	123.6	142.2	184.8	229.3	265.1
273	Toilet preparations					
	Hair settings, lotions and spirits	121.4	125.7	142.5	161.6	192.0
	Soapless shampoos	121.6	132.0	155.9	185.2	225.1
	Dental preparations	121.9	132.4	168.0	189.6	233.2
	Preparations especially for men	126.7	140.8	175.6	202.9	231.3
	Make-up	132.3	147.1	176.9	203.4	233.0
	Face powders	134.8	153.6	180.0	205.3	233.4
	Lipsticks	139.0	151.0	184.6	208.7	237.4
	Manicure preparations	133.0	141.6	193.5	235.0	259.1
	Other make-ups	128.5	144.6	165.1	190.1	222.2
	Eye make-up	125.2	134.2	160.1	180.9	213.8
	Treatment creams	123.3	138.8	169.2	198.1	226.8
	Face creams	121.2	130.4	154.5	177.1	189.4
	Hand creams and jellies	122.5	146.1	186.7	223.9	253.1
	Face and skin lotions	126.8	144.1	175.9	206.9	243.9
	Talcum, baby and other dusting powders	126.2	144.9	179.3	209.8	247.7
	Depilatories and deodorants	119.0	124.8	144.8	163.9	179.8
274	Paint					
	Oil and/or synthetic-based non-aqueous air-drying primers, surfacers and sealers	126.7	161.8	225.3	259.6	309.7
	Oil and/or synthetic-based non-aqueous air-drying undercoats	131.6	165.7	200.2	218.3	251.4
	Oil and/or synthetic-based non-aqueous air-drying finishes	128.6	160.2	198.9	215.7	254.8
	Emulsion paints	125.5	148.9	180.6	193.9	227.3
	Paste fillers and mastics	134.5	197.8	232.8	252.0	278.2
275	Soaps, detergents, candles and glycerine	123.7	162.8	185.0	210.0	247.0
	Glycerine	116.0	187.5	230.6	269.3	290.6
	Soap (excluding scouring powders)	128.7	165.4	196.4	213.1	248.3
	Toilet and shaving soap	133.7	178.2	211.0	222.7	261.1
	Soapless detergents	113.3	146.2	175.2	195.4	222.1
	Soapless detergents: pastes and other forms (excluding powders)	115.3	150.0	170.9	188.7	217.0
	Scouring powders	122.5	136.4	154.8	203.5	263.3
	Oleine, stearine, etc	144.6	218.7	184.6	230.6	295.8
276	Synthetic resins, plastics materials and synthetic rubber	106.3	159.5	185.3	214.0	247.6
	Laminated materials	125.8	202.0	235.9	248.0	295.6
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – resins	114.5	176.9	211.9	246.7	298.4
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – moulding powders	106.6	143.0	171.8	202.9	231.6
	Polystyrene and styrene copolymers – moulding powders	107.0	176.6	203.7	241.1	277.4
	General purpose polystyrene	107.7	203.6	243.3	290.9	334.4
	Expandable polystyrene, and styrene copolymers	105.2	157.4	180.3	216.9	252.1
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	122.0	141.5	174.0	214.8	251.7
	Pigments	123.3	150.2	188.4	235.6	278.3
	Inorganic pigments and earth colours	120.0	142.8	169.2	206.7	268.7
	White lead, dry [3]	128.0	168.0	156.7	195.3	254.5
278	Fertilisers	127.2	177.6	211.4	226.7	260.9
279	Other chemical industries	120.6	146.0	187.1	216.3	250.3
279/2	Formulated adhesives, gelatine, etc					
	Adhesives	121.3	160.5	195.9	217.6	265.2
279/4	Formulated pesticides, etc					
	Formulated pesticides	114.0	146.8	198.5	224.5	253.7
	Herbicides	118.0	157.5	215.7	238.7	264.4
279/6	Surgical and medical dressings and sanitary towels	123.6	151.2	181.8	206.0	243.7
	Surgical and medical dressings	124.8	155.2	180.8	204.1	239.8
	Sanitary towels	122.4	146.9	182.9	208.1	247.9
279/7	Photographic paper and film and photochemical materials	114.2	132.5	169.3	194.4	220.5
	Sensitised paper, cloth, etc	115.4	136.5	171.2	193.4	219.1
Metal manufacture						
313	Iron castings, etc					
313/3	Engineers' castings					
	Automobile iron castings	126.6	165.5	226.1	257.9	291.4
	Engineers' castings (other than automobile castings)	132.6	164.2	222.6	269.3	313.6
	Malleable iron castings	130.2	171.8	234.8	282.8	320.8
313/4	Other iron castings					
	Building and domestic castings (excluding malleable)	136.7	182.7	250.0	291.9	345.4
	Cast iron stoves and grates, etc	141.0	193.2	258.8	305.0	366.7
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloys					
	Aluminium plate, sheet and strip	116.8	144.6	167.5	202.3 r	286.0
322	Copper, brass and other copper alloys					
	Copper sheet and strip	125.7	151.5	116.5	155.9	161.9
	Wrought brass	131.6	168.7	134.0	173.4	178.3
	Brass strip and sheet (and yellow metal condenser plates)	132.7	172.9	131.8	171.9	174.4
323	Other base metals					
	Magnesium ingots, electrolyte min. 99.8% [3]	108.0	183.2	251.2	303.3	366.0
	Titanium (alloy billets)	104.2	113.5	151.2	186.1	224.7
	Silicon min. 98% pure [3]	128.8	262.3	318.1	317.8	356.4
	Zinc sheets 1-17 mm basis [3]	180.7	263.0	279.9	339.0	358.6
	Bismuth [2]	74.9	146.5	139.6	166.8	143.0
	Cobalt metal, delivered UK [3]	131.3	159.7	188.8	266.2	353.0
	Lead sheet and pipe	130.6	176.6	151.9	192.7	256.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified						
391	Hand tools and implements					
	Handsaws and blades (excluding hacksaws	131.6	166.6	211.7	245.3	322.4
	Pliers, pincers and nippers	133.3	159.0	209.5	263.9	331.4
	Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edged tools	125.6	151.4	192.3	235.2	300.8
	Spanners and wrenches	133.1	168.4	207.4	247.1	302.1

Table 4a *continued*

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
392	Cutlery and tableware, etc					
	Razors and razor blades	117.9	125.5	150.1	179.0	215.9
	Razor blades	117.9	125.7	150.5	179.6	217.1
	Knives, scissors, etc	128.6	165.5	205.7	244.5 r	282.4
	Scissors and tailors' shears	128.8	161.6	195.0	233.8	272.2
	Spoons and forks	129.3	169.8	224.1	264.2	304.6
	Spoons and forks : silver plated	139.4	201.8	246.9	306.1	363.6
394	Wire and wire manufactures	123.3	158.7	178.0	219.9	252.0
	Wire and wire manufactures of iron and steel	124.3	165.2	203.2	245.9	286.0
	Iron and steel wire, single stranded	127.8	172.5	220.2	270.2	315.3
	Iron and steel wire, single – bright	127.7	171.7	219.8	268.8	314.8
	Iron and steel wire, galvanised	128.4	177.4	222.4	278.6	317.6
	Wire rope	130.9	155.8	198.1	231.3	269.4
	Iron and steel wire netting and mesh	125.5	151.0	184.3	233.0	265.9
	Chain link fencing	117.9	147.1	174.5	211.4	236.3
	Reinforcement fabric	113.2	159.6	169.2	195.4	226.9
	Wire and wire manufactures of brass and bronze	115.3	141.6	126.7	164.9	178.4
	Brass and bronze woven wire cloth, etc	125.8	147.2	160.8	202.8	231.1
	Wire and wire manufactures of copper	126.9	153.0	103.8	144.0	140.5
	Copper wire in coils, H.C. wire, 3.15 mm [3]	127.0	153.1	103.3	143.4	139.6
	Woven copper wire	120.4	143.7	154.7	197.7	225.7
396	Jewellery and precious metals					
	Silver bullion [3]	139.7	268.7	269.7	327.1	357.6
399	Metal industries not elsewhere specified					
399/1	Metal furniture					
	Metal storage cupboards, lockers, shelving and racking	130.2	157.1	190.3	221.0	258.1
	Kitchen and bathroom furniture	110.5	138.4	164.8	184.4	213.7
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	129.2	156.8	189.1	214.8	256.9
	Dometic hollow-ware – aluminium	130.2	151.1	181.9	205.7	247.0
399/7	Industrial hollow-ware	126.3	159.6	203.6	235.3	276.5
	Steel drums	127.1	158.5	200.7	238.0	286.4
399/8	Needles, pins, fish hooks and other metal small wares					
	Slide and zip fasteners of metal	121.6	144.4	178.8	213.3	247.9
399/12	Miscellaneous metal goods					
	Metal furnishings for doors and windows	126.6	164.3	203.1	231.7	263.1
	Fire extinguishing apparatus (hand operated, chemical)	123.3	139.8	175.0	196.6	218.3
Textiles						
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems					
	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both					
	Cotton yarns	161.8	224.1	201.9	300.0	311.0
	Cotton-spun mixture yarns of cotton and man-made fibres	127.5	137.8	136.8	170.1	188.3
	Cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns	126.9	162.1	172.6	203.7	234.7
	Cotton-spun regenerated man-made fibre yarns	140.4	193.1	204.3	236.4	271.2
	Processed yarns of man-made fibres	96.6	114.5	119.2	134.0	141.0
	Spun yarns of flax and man-made fibres	139.0	184.1	213.5	249.0	313.8
	Flax spun yarns of man-made fibres	115.6	143.1	167.7	186.0	208.9
413	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres					
	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate					
	Tyre cord fabric	135.2	189.5	184.8	200.9	229.6
	Other plain cloths (grey), tea towelling, cleaning and dishcloths	141.8	200.2	188.8	226.3	260.3
	Woven linen in the loomstate	139.0	192.5	213.1	256.4	340.7
	Heavy linen	141.0	187.2	225.3	271.5	370.7
	Woven fabric of glass fibre	107.5	144.0	191.5	225.2	279.9
	Woven cloth of glass fibre – except insulation fabric	102.6	142.2	191.9	224.6	280.1
414/1	Wool sorting, cleaning, etc, and combing and topmaking					
	Wool tops [3]	275.3	218.2	189.2	294.1	319.0
414/3	Woven worsted fabrics	173.4	189.8	202.2	240.7	284.9
414/4	Wool recovery					
	Wool rag [3]	202.8	215.1	208.2	247.5	324.8
414/5	Woollen spinning and weaving					
	Woven woollen fabric	160.6	184.6	201.9	250.3 r	303.2
	Other woven woollen fabrics	161.8	182.8	202.4	255.2	310.0
	Yarns spun on the woollen system	178.8	182.3	188.4	249.7	295.8
414/6	Pressed wool felt	150.0	185.9	216.8	257.5 r	316.6
415	Spinning and weaving of jute and other yarns on the jute system	127.7	152.6	191.8	215.9	246.2
	Spun yarns of jute and man-made fibres	128.2	148.3	175.4	198.1	230.9
416	Rope, twine and net	128.5	190.9	242.4	243.3	280.5
	Cordage, cables, ropes and twine of textile materials	129.8	194.9	247.0	246.3	283.3
	Nets and netting	110.6	137.6	179.5	202.4	242.4
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods					
	Hosiery and other knitted goods – hose	107.1	119.4	134.2	146.4	164.9
	Men's hose	114.2	133.5	148.3	166.5	195.9
	Women's hose	111.2	122.1	140.0	154.0	171.1
	Children's hose	115.1	138.2	157.0	171.0	202.6
	Panti-hose, etc	95.0	103.3	112.6	118.6	130.6
	Hosiery and other knitted goods – underwear	126.8	154.6	178.5	206.6 r	254.3
	Men's knitted underwear	126.7	161.2	176.8	211.5 r	273.8
	Men's knitted underwear – man-made fibres and mixture of natural and man-made fibres	143.5	176.0	190.6	214.9 r	268.3
	Women's knitted underwear	130.0	148.7	179.6	203.3 r	241.7
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear	121.3	154.5	179.3	204.3 r	245.0
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear – cotton	119.5	152.5	177.9	201.1 r	246.1
	Hosiery and other knitted goods – knitted outerwear	119.0	140.1	155.8	169.8	210.7
	Knitted headgear and scarves	189.3	217.5	240.4	246.6	290.3
	Knitted fabrics	113.2	143.9	149.9	167.0 r	192.6
	Knitted fabrics – weft	116.2	159.0	160.2	179.0	208.2
	Knitted fabrics – warp	109.8	127.0	138.4	153.6 r	175.2
419	Carpets and rugs					
	Carpets					
	Axminster carpets	138.5	161.1	187.7	231.0	274.3
	Wilton carpets	136.8	164.7	192.5	232.3	282.2
	Rugs	134.4	159.5	187.0	221.5	264.8
421	Narrow fabrics	131.6	173.0	196.9 r	225.2	250.9
421/1	Elastic webs and cords	118.1	146.2	170.2 r	194.5	233.9
421/3	Non-elastic fabrics	140.3	188.8	213.4	244.2	261.3
	Petershams, galloons and ribbons	137.0	162.0	187.4	213.5	255.4
422	Made-up textiles	142.3	192.5	202.9	225.3	272.4
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs	140.9	188.7	196.3	223.1	276.7
	Bed linen – sheets and bedspreads	142.9	188.2	189.6	212.3	257.4
	Tea towels, cleaning and polishing cloths	140.6	199.2	222.0	252.0	310.0
422/2	Canvas sacks and bags and other made-up textiles	145.3	200.9	216.7	230.0	263.5
	Other made-up textiles of canvas, cotton, man-made fibres, etc	146.3	205.8	213.8	250.2	302.3
429	Other textile industries	112.0	131.5	164.6	195.7	231.9
429/2	Other – hair, fibre and allied industries	113.0	125.4	155.0	182.8	208.5
	Needleloom felt and carpeting	118.4	134.8	159.7	183.5	210.9
Leather, leather goods and fur						
432	Leather goods					
	Travel goods	130.6	160.8	186.3	215.4	237.4
Clothing and footwear						
441	Weatherproof outerwear	116.6	141.2	162.2	180.2	199.9
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	123.7	143.3	168.2	190.7	205.6
	Men's and youths' overcoats	117.7	123.5	132.0	148.2	160.2
	Men's and boys' suits	128.5	151.4	181.2	211.6	228.8
	Men's and boys' jackets – sold separately (including blazers)	121.0	143.5	170.5	184.3	199.1
	Men's and boys' trousers – sold separately	122.5	137.8	157.5	173.2	184.6
443	Women's and young girls' tailored outerwear	116.7	131.5	158.0	178.9	198.4
	Women's overcoats	119.4	135.8	163.7	182.5	200.2
	Women's suits, skirts and slacks – excluding jeans	116.8	132.8	155.5	176.2	199.3
444	Overalls and men's and boys' shirts	121.8	151.6	169.0	192.3	228.3
444/1	Heavy overalls, aprons and jeans	131.0	179.3	194.0	233.2	302.7
444/2	Men's and boys' shirts, nightwear, etc	118.2	141.1	159.5	176.6	199.8
	Men's and boys' shirts	117.3	137.4	154.8	171.6	193.4
	Men's and boys' shirts – woven fabric	122.3	145.0	164.3	179.6	199.8
	Men's and boys' shirts – knitted fabric	112.6	130.4	145.9	164.2	187.4
	Men's and boys' dressing gowns	132.7	156.1	176.1	192.1	219.9
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	115.9	130.8	146.1	158.0	183.8
445/1	Light outerwear	115.4	129.2	143.4	155.7	179.0
445/2	Lingerie	116.5	139.1	158.3	169.9	204.3
445/3	Infants' wear	117.1	122.3	135.4	146.9	168.8
449	Dress industries not elsewhere specified	119.6	140.0	164.2	188.9	213.6
449/1	Corsets, brassieres and swimwear	119.6	138.0	161.4	184.8	208.2
	Women's corsets	121.8	143.4	168.0	189.4	210.7
	Brassieres	115.9	129.8	152.0	179.6	205.5
	Swimwear	120.2	137.2	158.2	178.4	204.5
449/2	Gloves	126.1	157.2	190.4	226.5	260.3
	Fabric gloves	129.0	154.2	194.4	235.4	267.3
	Leather gloves	124.4	158.9	188.2	221.6	256.5
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear					
	Boots and shoes with leather uppers	131.3	148.2	171.6	198.0	237.0
	Men's boots and shoes with leather uppers	140.4	162.8	188.6	217.0	266.0

Table 4a Supplementary list of wholesale commodities produced in the United Kingdom *continued*

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Women's shoes and bootees with leather uppers	128.3	139.8	163.6	189.8	225.3
	Boy's, girls' and infants' boots and shoes with leather uppers	124.1	144.5	163.3	186.8	218.5
	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of materials other than leather	122.9	140.6	163.2	176.9	199.8
	Slippers and indoor footwear	127.6	158.7	184.8	199.3	231.1
	Sandals	136.3	164.0	191.0	226.3 r	263.7
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc					
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods					
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks					
	Basic bricks	116.5	152.7	209.6	267.7	358.0
	Fireclay refractories	119.4	147.8	193.5	225.4	271.8
461/2	Non-refractory goods including building bricks					
	Building bricks and clay partition blocks	140.0	168.7	217.1	259.1	309.6
	Facing bricks, fletton (delivered)	121.1	134.5	179.8	199.9	241.5
	Facing bricks, non-fletton (ex-works)	147.9	182.8	232.2	287.4	343.3
	Common building bricks fletton (delivered)	129.2	148.6	208.1	235.1	285.0
	Common building bricks non-fletton (ex-works)	144.7	177.9	221.4	270.4 r	323.3
	Engineering bricks (ex-works)	158.7	198.1	238.6	280.4	321.1
	Non-refractory goods (other than bricks)	123.9	153.9	187.3	229.3	290.7
	Roofing tiles (ex-works)	154.9	189.1	249.8	305.3	367.8
	Fireclay sanitary ware	121.2	133.1	173.8	212.9	270.8
	Floor quarry tiles (ex-works)	132.2	150.2	172.4	213.7	241.3
462	Pottery	127.1	148.7	189.7	219.9	252.0
462/2	Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles	127.5	146.9	180.5	202.7	237.5
	Vitreous china sanitary ware	129.5	146.1	184.1	222.2	260.9
	Pottery tiles	125.9	147.5	177.8	187.7	219.5
462/3	Other china and earthenware					
	Domestic earthenware	131.1	151.9	193.9	228.9	258.4
463	Glass					
463/1	Glass (other than containers)					
	Glass products (other than flat glass and containers)	123.4	143.5	193.0	230.4	272.7
	Scientific and machinery glassware (including tubing and rod)	130.2	154.2	198.2	234.7	273.1
	Illuminating glassware	123.2	143.8	172.1	208.2	250.6
	Domestic glassware	126.0	142.2	177.2	207.6	242.9
	Hand gathered domestic glassware	122.5	144.8	187.5	207.6	245.6
463/2	Glass containers					
	Glass containers, for the food processing industry	119.0	149.5	203.4	232.2	277.3
	Glass containers, other than for the food processing industry	123.0	150.2	203.6	235.3	284.8
469	Abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified					
469/1	Abrasives	122.1	152.4	191.9	228.9	281.1
	Abrasive papers and cloths	135.1	170.0	216.0	255.1	311.5
	Abrasive grinding wheels	114.9	142.7	178.7	214.6	264.4
469/2	Building materials not elsewhere specified					
	Pitch fibre pipes	117.0	150.7	181.0	218.1	253.4
	Precast concrete products					
	Precast concrete building blocks (delivered)	136.1	155.5	190.1	236.4	283.2
	Precast concrete building blocks (ex-works)	125.0	142.2	174.3	213.6	251.8
	Precast concrete – flags and kerbs (delivered)	110.6	124.5	151.8	177.1	204.2
	Asbestos cement products	125.5	149.8	200.3	257.7	323.9
	Sandlime bricks	148.0	173.0	216.6	256.3	285.6
	Lime products	131.2	156.7	200.9	237.6	293.1
	Agricultural lime	121.5	149.7	186.1	242.2	296.7
	Hydrated lime for building and industry	128.1	158.9	209.7	245.5	301.7
	Plaster board	117.9	149.0	214.6	241.4 r	284.9
	Mineral fibre tiles – acoustic ceiling	125.5	146.5	191.9	263.6	305.8
	Mineral fibre panels	125.2	148.0	199.5	257.3	306.7
	Roofing felt	121.9	159.1	188.5	234.5	274.3
	Fencing	138.2	180.9	202.3	231.6	272.9
	Timber, furniture, etc					
471/1	Timber — sawmilling etc					
	Homegrown hardwood					
	Homegrown hardwood: ash – sawn	138.2	185.8	189.6	206.6	272.4
	Homegrown hardwood: elm – sawn	130.3	170.7	173.8	192.7	237.8
	Homegrown hardwood: beech – sawn	145.8	183.4	175.9	202.8	248.6
	Homegrown hardwood: oak – sawn	194.0	265.2	271.7	289.2	345.6
	Homegrown hardwood: pallet timber – sawn	165.4	251.2	234.9	243.9	287.0
475	Wooden containers	135.2	183.6	200.7	227.1 r	261.0
479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	144.2	195.1	214.0	237.2	281.7
479/3	Other wood manufactures					
	Wood wool – including manufactures	128.5	177.7	227.1	277.7	314.8
	Paper, printing and publishing					
481	Paper and board					
	Paper and board – other than building board	120.3	170.6	219.4	246.9 r	288.2
	Coated paper	117.3	154.4	205.3	232.9	269.3
	Coated paper – off machine	120.3	158.1	212.4	240.7	277.5
	Coated paper – on machine	112.5	148.6	194.5	221.0	256.7
	Uncoated paper	120.8	172.7	222.2	249.6	292.1
	Printings and writings – including newsprint	122.2	173.8	221.3	254.0	303.3
	Kraft wrapping paper	124.1	183.0	230.7	249.1	284.1
	Other wrapping paper	115.4	170.7	222.1	243.4	268.8
	Household and other tissues – including cigarette tissues	117.7	166.5	228.5	252.9	298.6
	Industrial and special purpose papers	120.3	171.3	222.5	244.9	285.3
	Uncoated board	121.3	176.2	221.8	248.3	288.3
	Packaging boards	121.2	177.5	223.4	251.8	293.0
	Boards for industrial and special purposes	121.7	172.8	217.5	238.6	275.1
	Coated board	120.4	166.5	214.0	248.0	299.4
482	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	125.9	176.2	228.8	256.2	290.7
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and packing cases – fibreboard					
	Cardboard boxes	122.8	162.3	204.0	233.4	272.7
	Cartons	126.7	164.2	217.1	251.8 r	297.1
	Cartons – food	127.0	161.6	213.9	249.3	294.2
	Cartons – other than for food	126.6	165.3	218.5	253.0 r	298.3
	Packing cases – fibreboard	121.7	173.0	225.9	251.8	275.8
	Packing cases – fibreboard – solid	123.6	178.7	227.8	254.6	287.5
	Packing cases – fibreboard – corrugated	121.4	172.2	225.7	251.4	274.2
482/2	Packaging products of paper and associated materials	131.2	198.8	254.2	274.4	309.0
	Paper sacks	126.3	180.3	251.5	281.0	317.7
	Paper sacks – food	126.8	179.4	251.1	280.1	316.7
	Paper sacks – other than for food	125.6	181.4	252.0	282.2	319.0
	Paper bags	137.8	214.1	279.7	293.3	326.4
483	Manufactured stationery					
	Commercial envelopes	126.5	175.4	229.9	244.9	288.0
	Business forms	119.3	159.5	204.2	233.8	278.6
	Counter check books and forms for loose leaf binders	118.5	152.8	204.8	246.9	294.9
	Continuous stationery	117.2	162.3	214.1	239.9	285.7
	Stationery and scholastic books	133.1	170.8	216.5	245.3	297.8
	Loose leaf supplies	138.9	185.4	257.7	308.9	348.0
	Filing supplies	130.9	177.2	256.1	302.7	351.5
484	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	120.8	162.4	213.3	239.0	273.0
484/2	Other manufactures of paper and board	118.1	159.5	211.8	244.7	283.9
	Cellulose paper products	111.2	151.8	205.2	235.9	272.5
	Doyleys	126.4	160.9	207.6	251.6	310.3
	Toilet paper	119.1	162.6	216.1	251.5	289.7
	Paper rolls and coils	117.3	151.7	203.7	230.6	269.2
	Other manufacturing industries					
491	Rubber manufactures	123.2	160.2	194.3	220.8	266.9
491/2	Rubber goods – other than tyres and tubes	126.4	171.2	210.1	238.6	286.6
	Hose of rubber or plastics	136.6	191.2	248.6	287.8	346.8
	Motor parts and accessories of rubber	136.1	181.0	230.0	254.7	297.1
	Machinery belting of rubber and plastics	133.0	225.5	278.4	332.1	406.7
	Miscellaneous rubber goods	114.0	137.9	169.4	189.6	222.4
493	Brushes and brooms	123.8	157.5	191.2	218.2	253.7
	Decorating brushes and rollers	121.8	151.8	178.9	202.5	231.6
	Toilet brushes	125.7	150.2	183.0	222.2	252.0
	Industrial brushes and polishing mops	124.7	156.1	198.6	217.1	271.8
	Household brushes and brooms	124.4	165.8	203.0	230.6	267.9
494	Toys, games, baby carriages and sports equipment	129.4	164.0	194.7	221.9	258.8
494/1	Toys and games	133.7	173.4	205.0	231.3	269.9
	Metal toys	140.2	182.6	226.2	265.1	302.9
	Metal toys – non-mechanical	140.3	183.8	226.9	267.7	305.3
	Dolls and soft toys	129.9	158.7	195.4	215.5	257.2
	Indoor games	136.6	179.1	188.5	201.1	226.0
	Plastics toys	122.7	155.8	185.7	202.9	237.9
	Pedal cars, scooters, toy perambulators and children's tricycles and bicyles	148.4	198.5	226.2	262.0	318.2
	Pedal cars and scooters	146.6	188.8	214.0	245.4	296.3
494/3	Sports equipment	117.2	137.0	164.6	193.7	224.4
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	119.2	140.3	169.0	186.7	214.9
495/1	Pens and pencils					
	Pencils – non-mechanical	132.5	167.7	205.8	236.0	277.7
495/2	Stationers' goods – other than pens and pencils	118.6	140.4	174.6	195.9	220.9

Table 4a *continued*

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
496	Plastics products not elsewhere specified	115.4	148.8	176.0	203.6	241.2
	Plastics products – other than components, accessories and semi-manufactured goods	114.6	152.4	177.2	205.6	244.0
	Building materials of plastics	118.9	171.7	194.6	227.3	274.0
	Water services' pipes and fitments of plastics	117.0	181.3	194.4	234.6	292.7
	Other piping and fittings – drainage, effluent, etc	111.4	152.0	184.2	221.0	268.7
	Builders' hardware of plastics	126.8	193.1	203.4	225.7	267.5
	Domestic, catering and furnishing goods of plastics	116.4	145.2	169.4	195.1	222.0
	Hollow-ware and hardware of plastics – including kitchenware	115.5	143.8	167.5	191.8	216.1
	Plastics dress fasteners	120.1	139.4	163.0	187.3	214.8
	Plastics sleeving	111.4	137.2	154.7	187.4	234.5
	Packaging materials of plastics	112.3	149.8	174.4	203.5	239.1
	Plastics caps, closures, bottles and jars	115.4	153.5	175.6	209.4	249.0
	Plastics foam-upholstery, cushioning and floor covering	114.9	153.3	181.4	203.7	254.2
499/1	Musical instruments	131.1	158.6	187.8	208.5	252.4
	Pianos	141.1	171.7	206.5	236.7	288.6
429 463 469 479 481	Part thermal insulation materials	116.5	156.9	204.0	234.8	278.2
	Other commodities					
	Waste paper	109.2	199.2	155.7	204.0	261.9

[1] Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of beer took place in April 1973. This reduction resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. [2] Producers' price. [3] Source of price information: trade publications. r Revised to be consistent with revised monthly figures.

Table 4b Supplementary list of commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

	Annual averages				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Crude oil[1]	167.3	483.6	567.8	747.5	846.3
Imported paper and paperboard (including newsprint)	128.1	195.1	239.9	265.3	328.4
Imported paper and paperboard (excluding newsprint)	128.5	196.5	243.0	263.9	325.5
Imported newsprint	126.0	189.1	226.5	271.3	340.8
Timber, imported:					
Mahogany	183.0	240.3	220.9	303.6	353.8
Utile	262.7	264.0	248.5	374.5	439.4
Beech	203.0	289.8	248.8	272.2	342.4
Ramin	234.7	206.0	229.4	333.2	354.1
Meranti	175.3	203.1	214.8	258.2	275.2
Quicksilver, min. 99.99%, cif Europe[2]	52.2	53.6	28.6	29.9	46.4
Asbestos, Canadian, fob Quebec[2]	106.0	138.8	188.0	282.7	308.2
Bauxite, Min 86% Al_2O_3[2]	132.0	187.0	245.0	309.8	363.7
Manganese ore 48-50% Mn grade, Max. 0.1%P., cif Europe[2]	140.7	225.2	287.5	366.6	379.2
Tungsten ore, Min. 65%, cif Europe[2]	55.9	116.0	127.6	199.2	302.3
Phosphate rock	126.6	360.9	437.5	382.1	356.6
Phosphate rock for fertiliser manufacture	131.5	365.1	440.3	394.0	357.1
Hides and skins:					
Native	234.0	173.9	156.7	342.6	368.5
Imported	202.3	174.0	161.4	287.5	336.9
Imported, wet	179.6	148.8	137.1	260.9	289.0
Imported, dry	231.3	178.7	162.9	250.8	329.3
Raw silk	193.6	158.3	141.4	183.9	210.4
Raw jute:					
BWD grade, c and f Dundee[2]	103.4	125.9	143.7	126.6	139.6
BWC grade, c and f Dundee[2]	104.3	128.3	148.2	149.5	169.5
BTC grade, c and f Dundee[2]	104.8	127.9	148.6	149.1	168.7
BTD grade, c and f Dundee[2]	102.7	128.5	151.2	151.3	171.9
Flax, imported	164.0	222.3	216.3	321.2 r	423.2
Sisal	312.0	676.8	476.5	486.3	505.0
Gum arabic, Kordofan, ex-wharf London[2]	140.5	381.1	236.8	282.5	293.7
Rosin gum, WW Portuguese[2]	134.2	210.7	207.4	186.2	186.5
Woodpulp, imported:					
For use in paper and boardmaking industries	124.8	195.9	286.2	334.9	328.0
Chemical	122.6	191.3	279.4	326.5	317.1
Sulphite bleached	121.6	188.5	278.7	325.9	315.0
Sulphate bleached and semi-bleached	122.9	190.9	273.5	320.5	313.9
Wood rosin, American FF[2]	123.3	202.2	234.1	245.9	250.6
Castor oil Brazilian No. 1 grade[2]	377.3	284.4	211.1	313.5	429.9
Soya beans, US No. 2 grade, cif UK[2]	182.9	240.5	202.2	261.9	323.5
Linseed, Canadian No. 1 cif UK[2]	268.1	420.3	311.2	340.7	327.6
Copra, Philippine, cif Europe[2]	140.1	294.1	124.0	166.9	249.4
Palm kernels, Nigerian, cif basis-ports[2]	149.4	281.7	132.8	183.9	265.4
Olive oil, Spanish, edible max. 1% ffa[2]	191.9	319.2	365.2	401.9	422.7
Fish oil, cif, east coast UK[2]	133.7	228.5	157.6	202.5	273.0
Palm oil, crude, London, spot price[2]	159.4	320.2	205.1	233.4	321.5
Linseed oil, cif London/Hull[2]	244.9	509.6	354.3	337.2	294.8
Coconut oil, cif Europe[2]	139.4	323.6	128.6	169.0	239.7
Groundnut oil, London, spot price[2]	136.6	291.1	260.9	275.1	352.8
Lemongrass oil, Cochin, spot price[2]	122.5	186.5	145.7	210.8	218.1
Citronella oil, Sri Lanka, spot price[2]	151.8	307.5	154.9	131.7	152.5
Lime oil, West Indian, distilled, spot price[2]	122.5	188.3	174.7	178.6	181.3
Clove oil, Madagascan, crude, spot price[2]	120.6	254.9	171.3	179.8	188.2
Sandalwood oil, Indian, spot price[2]	122.5	185.9	88.3	125.9	204.2
Peppermint oil[2]	129.7	371.8	190.1	172.7	225.1
Geranium oil, Bourbon, spot price[2]	137.8	198.4	163.5	200.9	248.5
Eucalyptus oil, Portuguese, spot price[2]	99.1	270.6	157.9	94.3	111.3

[1] Based on unit value of imports at their time of entry. [2] Source of price information: trade publications. r Revised to be consistent with revised monthly figures.

broad sectors of industry, net weights are used, ie transactions between undertakings within the same sector are excluded. For example steel is included in the index for all manufactured products only to the extent that it is sold outside manufacturing such as to the construction industries: steel sold within the manufacturing sector is excluded. However sales of capital goods are all treated as sales outside manufacturing industry, in accordance with national income accounting practice, which treats capital formation as a separate sector.

11 Product descriptions in the index numbers generally correspond to principal products (or groups of principal products) of an industry as defined in the census of production. The value on which the weight for a principal product is based includes the value of sales of that product by establishments classified to other census industries.

12 All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by sectors of industry.

13 The value of goods for which no price series are available is imputed to price series which may be expected to move similarly.

14 For the index numbers of materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry (tables 1 and 1a) an allowance is made for changes in the prices of imported goods which account for a substantial share of the total supplies to industry of an individual product. Price changes in imported supplies and home-produced supplies of the product are calculated separately and then combined in a way that allows for changes in proportion between

More about wholesale price indices

Tables 1, 1a and 2	01-215 3544
Tables 3a and 4a	
engineering	01-215 3549
chemicals, steel, building materials, etc	01-215 5216
textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc	01-215 3548
Tables 3b, 4b and 5	01-215 3173

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them. This method was first introduced in *Trade and Industry*, 11 July 1974.

15 Firm and provisional indices, at all levels of aggregation, generally include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Additional provisional figures will be published for those indices where there are insufficient returns to allow accurate imputation.

16 First provisional indices are published for all series in tables 3a and 3b but a suffix e will be added to indicate those index values which are most subject to possible major revisions.

17 To facilitate further calculation the index numbers are given to one decimal place in most cases, but small month to month movements have little significance. Revisions to firm index numbers will only be made if they are signficant. These revisions will be notified when the series are next published. Consequent revisions to annual averages will be published in the next annual article.

18 Details of the constituent items and weights used in the construction of the index numbers in tables 1 and 2 may be obtained on application.

19 The 1968-based series of wholesale price indices, reference year 1970, was introduced in *Trade and Industry*, 21 June 1973. Previously the wholesale price index series was based on 1963 with reference year also 1963. The 1963 based series was introduced in February 1969 and an article explaining the differences between the 1963 and 1954-based series appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 21 February 1969. Other articles of particular relevance to the development of wholesale price indices appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 21 March 1958 and 13 February 1959, and in *Economic Trends* of September 1958. The wholesale price indices will be rebased on 1974 later this year, with reference year 1975.

Table A Analysis of changes in price quotations for individual items,[1] December 1976-December 1977

SIC order	Total quotations	Quotations decreased [2]	Quotations unchanged [2]	Quotations increased [2]	Analysis of the quotations that have increased [2]									Average increase (%)
					Under 5%	5-10%	10-15%	15-20%	20-25%	25-30%	30-35%	35-40%	Over 40%	
Food, drink and tobacco (III)	34	8.9	2.9	88.2	35.3	5.8	38.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
Coal and petroleum products (IV)	23	4.3	4.3	91.4	13.1	39.1	13.1	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Chemical and allied industries (V)	1 060	6.3	13.7	80.0	9.9	20.4	22.2	14.1	7.4	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.2	10.4
Metal manufactures (VI)	559	10.4	2.5	87.1	14.5	35.8	22.3	8.2	4.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	7.4
Mechanical engineering (VII)	1 645	0.3	5.7	94.0	5.3	19.6	26.2	22.0	12.4	3.7	2.6	0.7	1.5	14.4
Instrument engineering (VIII)	365	3.0	12.9	84.1	6.6	21.9	24.4	17.3	6.0	3.6	2.7	0.8	0.8	11.4
Electrical engineering (IX)	532	3.2	5.3	91.5	8.8	17.7	28.0	19.7	10.9	3.2	0.6	1.1	1.5	12.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering and vehicles (X and XI)	303	0.7	0.3	99.0	6.3	13.5	15.8	33.0	18.8	6.6	2.3	2.0	0.7	16.7
Metal goods n.e.s. (XII)	1 049	3.7	9.1	87.2	11.2	21.3	19.0	14.4	14.2	3.5	2.0	0.9	0.7	11.9
Textile industries other than clothing (XIII)	942	14.4	9.7	75.9	18.6	24.6	17.6	7.0	4.3	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	6.8
Leather, leather goods and fur (XIV)	50	0.0	30.0	70.0	10.0	24.0	16.0	16.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6
Clothing and footwear (XV)	424	1.9	13.9	84.2	6.8	24.8	23.3	13.4	10.9	3.3	1.2	0.0	0.5	11.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc (XVI)	589	0.4	3.7	95.9	3.0	10.9	27.3	33.3	15.1	3.9	1.9	0.2	0.3	15.3
Timber, furniture, etc (XVII)	471	3.4	10.2	86.4	7.4	26.5	16.6	16.3	7.8	4.9	3.0	1.1	2.8	12.8
Paper, printing and publishing (XVIII)	685	3.5	23.4	73.1	8.9	18.2	24.1	11.7	5.0	2.2	1.9	0.7	0.4	9.0
Other manufacturing industries (XIX)	759	2.1	12.8	85.1	8.3	21.6	25.0	18.6	6.2	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	11.3
1976/77 total	9 490	4.3	9.7	86.0	9.3	21.2	22.7	17.0	9.4	3.1	1.7	0.7	0.9	11.5
1975/76	10 310	1.2	6.0	92.8	3.2	11.6	18.9	20.7	15.7	9.4	5.2	3.0	5.1	19.7
1974/75	10 117	3.8	6.5	89.7	4.7	11.6	15.9	16.1	14.5	9.2	6.8	3.7	7.2	18.6
1973/74	10 117	2.5	3.4	94.1	2.0	5.4	8.8	11.1	13.9	13.0	10.5	8.0	21.4	28.4

[1] Excluding price quotations collected by Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Department of Energy and import price quotations. [2] Expressed as a percentage of the total number of quotations.

Wholesale prices in March: input prices rise for first time since April 1977

Output prices

The provisional price index for the home sales of manufactured products increased by ½ per cent in March to 280.4 (1970 = 100).

The index for manufactured products other than food, drink and tobacco was also ½ per cent higher. This index increased by 3 per cent in the latest three months.

Lower prices for tea limited the increase in the index for the output of the food manufacturing industries to ¼ per cent in March. This index increased by 1½ per cent in the latest three months.

The change in the index for all manufactured products measured over a 12-month period fell for the eighth successive month, from 12½ per cent in February to 11¾ per cent in March. The increase over the latest six months was 4¼ per cent as in February.

Input prices

The provisional price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose by 2 per cent in March to 330.7. This is the first monthly increase in the index since April 1977. Over the last 12 months the index has fallen by 4¾ per cent.

Higher prices for coal (other than for carbonising) accounted for the whole of the 2¾ per cent increase in the index for coal, gas and electricity.

More than half of the 2½ per cent increase in the index for materials purchased by manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco was the result of higher prices for coal for carbonising (a material for making coke) and crude oil. The increase in this index reflects to a large degree the depreciation of sterling during March. This index has fallen by ½ per cent in the latest three months.

Higher prices for cocoa, oils and oilseeds, partially offset by lower prices for coffee, were responsible for the ¾ per cent increase in the provisional index for materials purchased by the food manufacturing industries. This index increased by 3 per cent in the latest three months.

1970 = 100

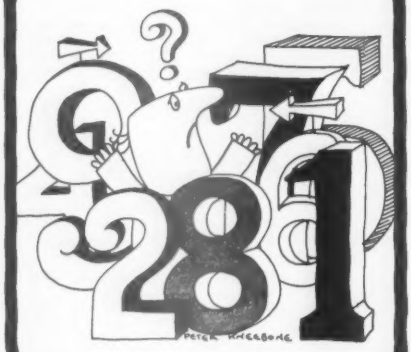
	Jan	Feb p	Mar p
Output prices (home sales)			
All manufactured products	277.1	279.2	280.4
Products of manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco industries	284.8	287.1	288.6
Products of the food manufacturing industries	297.2	299.3	300.4
Prices of materials and fuel purchased			
By manufacturing industry	324.9	324.1	330.7
materials	329.9	329.1	335.5
coal, gas and electricity	276.6	276.6	284.2
By manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco industries	333.1	333.0	341.3
materials	341.2	341.0	349.4
By food manufacturing industries	311.2	309.0	311.7
materials	311.1	308.8	311.5

p Provisional.

Inquiries: 01-215 3351.

Guide to government statistics

See centre pages
Trade and Industry
13 January 1978



Chemicals: output depressed in the fourth quarter

Output
Output by the chemicals industry slowed down in the second half of 1977 in the face of more difficult conditions abroad and weak demand at home. In the year as a whole it rose by only 3 per cent following an increase of 10 per cent in 1976. The fall of 4 per cent in the fourth quarter was fairly general throughout the industry: only toilet preparations and fertilisers showed an increase. Output is likely to remain at this depressed level for the first part of 1978 but it is expected to improve later in the year with the slow recovery in economic activity.

Trade
With home demand weak in 1977 the growth in output was provided by exports which rose in volume by 13½ per cent (on the 1975 based figures), accounting for 37 per cent of the volume of total sales of the industry compared with 32 per cent in 1976. There should be further growth in exports in 1978 but at a slower rate.

The volume of imports also rose in 1977 by 9 per cent resulting in increased penetration of the home market. This situation has probably been accentuated by artificially low prices for some products as a result of over capacity in Western Europe.

Prices
Output prices rose by 1½ per cent in the fourth quarter of 1977 which represented a considerable slowing down in the rate of increase. They should remain fairly steady in the first half of 1978 following the fall of 1 per cent in input prices during the second half of 1977, as it usually takes some six to nine months for the change in input prices to feed through to output prices.

Investment
The volume of investment in the fourth quarter was at about the same level as in the previous quarter. In 1977 it was 13½ per cent higher than in 1976, slightly higher than previously expected. Prospects for 1978 as seen by the Chemicals Industries Association are for a similar increase in the volume of investment and this broadly fits in with the Department of Industry's latest investment intentions inquiry.

Notes
The index of production measures net output at constant 1970 prices of all establishments classified to a minimum list heading.

In table 2 are shown sales, at constant 1970 prices, of those products which are regarded as characteristic or principal products of a minimum list heading. Sales of the

Table 1 Index of production

Index numbers 1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted

MLH		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	% change on last quarter: Previous quarter	% change on last quarter: Same quarter a year earlier
271	General chemicals	104.5	118.6	130.3	112.1	125.3	127.3	126.5	125.6	127.9	132.0	132.8	127.3	116.9	−8	−9
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	99.2	109.2	114.8	95.7	102.9	103.4	105.3	105.8	103.6	108.0	110.8	102.9	92.0	−11	−11
271.2	Organic chemicals	115.3	135.9	152.8	131.4	154.2	157.9	156.1	155.5	156.2	165.3	165.2	155.4	145.7	−6	−7
271.3	Other chemicals	97.7	108.9	121.3	108.2	116.5	118.2	115.6	112.7	121.9	120.0	119.6	121.9	111.3	−9	−9
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	115.7	136.4	148.9	148.4	159.1	166.0	155.3	164.5	165.7	163.2	162.6	172.9	165.5	−4	—
273	Toilet preparations	112.9	126.1	139.2	135.4	139.8	141.2	139.1	139.4	143.8	146.9	142.0	135.7	140.1	+3	−3
274	Paint	110.1	120.9	115.4	113.8	122.5	130.1	119.0	124.6	128.4	131.2	129.9	131.6	127.6	−3	−1
275	Soap and detergents	102.5	105.8	115.4	110.2	116.7	119.2	118.8	118.9	116.5	122.0	122.1	122.7	110.1	−10	−5
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	110.8	126.6	119.4	101.4	122.7	120.3	122.4	121.4	126.2	129.0	121.4	118.9	111.8	−6	−11
276.2	Synthetic rubber	100.0	118.2	108.7	84.1	106.1	110.1	107.3	108.8	110.9	105.8	112.4	118.1	104.4	−12	−6
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	106.7	112.2	118.6	101.0	111.4	111.8	111.3	112.2	116.1	116.0	119.8	109.4	102.0	−7	−12
278	Fertilisers	99.5	99.1	101.1	100.1	103.4	109.2	108.4	99.6	104.1	96.0	113.2	104.9	122.6	+17	+18
279	Other chemical industries	108.6	114.3	118.6	112.5	120.5	128.1	116.3	123.7	128.5	127.6	125.4	129.7	129.8	—	+1
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	108.1	120.7	126.9	116.0	127.8	131.2	127.2	129.1	132.1	133.4	133.0	132.1	126.3	−4	−4
	Total manufacturing industry	102.0	110.5	108.9	102.4	103.1	103.6	103.3	103.4	104.6	105.2	103.0	103.7	102.6	−1	−2

Table 2 Sales of principal products

£ million, 1970 prices, not seasonally adjusted

MLH		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr
271	General chemicals	1 203	1 254	1 426	1 570	1 352	1 515	1 539	384	366	387	411	403	370	355
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	382	375	413	434	361	390	390	99	95	100	106	104	91	89
271.2	Organic chemicals	475	533	628	706	508	712	730	182	174	180	195	193	174	168
271.3	Other chemicals	346	346	385	430	383	413	419	103	97	107	110	106	105	98
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	466	504	595	636	647	694	725	172	168	185	183	180	177	185
273	Toilet preparations	171	183	204	225	216	227	228	52	63	63	53	53	61	61
274	Paint	194	207	227	217	214	230	244	59	59	56	62	64	62	56
275	Soap and detergents	219	227	234	255	243	258	263	65	64	65	70	66	66	61
276	Synthetic resins, plastics materials and synthetic rubber	540	592	675	636	538	650	638	168	152	168	176	166	148	148
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	137	150	158	167	139	158	158	40	38	41	42	43	37	36
278	Fertilisers	171	161	161	164	162	168	176	46	42	39	38	48	44	46
279	Other chemical industries	413	436	464	478	459	498	531	125	116	132	140	135	121	135
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	3 514	3 714	4 144	4 348	3 969	4 398	4 168	1 111	1 068	1 136	1 095	1 067	1 005	1 001

Table 3 Imports of principal products of the chemical industry

£ million, cif current prices, not seasonally adjusted

MLH		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr
271	General chemicals	307.3	340.2	458.8	865.9	818.3	1 077.9	1 338.0	263.2	285.1	298.8	341.1	332.9	352.5	311.5
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	72.3	78.6	102.3	165.9	172.9	240.8	269.1	61.5	60.1	67.9	64.0	70.6	72.6	61.9
271.2	Organic chemicals	155.0	161.8	236.8	503.2	398.1	577.4	698.2	136.5	157.5	161.3	181.1	173.9	182.7	160.5
271.3	Other chemicals	79.9	99.8	119.7	196.8	247.4	259.7	370.7	65.2	67.5	69.6	96.0	88.4	97.2	89.1
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	43.3	50.6	76.5	110.7	115.7	164.9	200.1	37.9	40.1	48.4	52.5	51.4	50.7	45.5
273	Toilet preparations	6.2	9.0	15.1	21.2	25.3	31.2	45.6	6.8	9.4	9.0	10.7	12.7	12.1	10.1
274	Paint	5.9	7.3	9.9	14.8	13.9	21.2	26.9	5.4	5.2	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.3
275	Soap and detergents	7.9	11.4	12.8	24.4	17.4	24.2	30.9	6.4	5.5	6.7	7.7	7.9	8.4	6.9
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	110.7	133.0	189.4	340.5	243.7	432.4	520.2	106.7	113.6	120.9	134.2	130.1	130.3	125.6
276.2	Synthetic rubber	20.6	20.7	26.9	39.0	42.2	62.0	71.8	15.3	14.2	18.7	18.3	18.2	18.3	17.0
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	31.7	35.2	49.1	58.6	44.4	77.5	94.0	18.0	21.9	20.4	26.5	24.8	22.3	20.4
278	Fertilisers	25.8	32.8	35.1	57.0	55.1	60.5	69.8	15.6	13.7	13.4	18.4	16.4	17.9	17.1
279	Other chemical industries	46.2	53.7	73.3	113.4	122.5	176.8	234.1	41.9	46.5	44.7	56.9	55.1	65.9	56.2
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	605.6	693.9	946.9	1 645.5	1 498.8	2 128.6	2 631.4	517.2	555.2	587.3	673.0	656.5	685.3	616.6

Table 3a Imports of principal products of the chemical industry

£ million, cif 1970 prices, not seasonally adjusted

MLH		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr
271	General chemicals	299	330	377	388	340	396	444	97	104	102	111	109	116	117
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	69	72	86	88	75	86	91	22	22	23	20	23	26	22
271.2	Organic chemicals	155	166	194	191	152	206	220	50	55	52	57	56	55	52
271.3	Other chemicals	75	92	97	109	113	104	133	26	27	27	34	31	35	33
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	40	47	61	75	60	72	75	17	17	20	21	20	18	16
273	Toilet preparations	6	9	13	15	18	18	26	4	5	5	6	7	7	7
274	Paint	6	7	8	9	8	10	12	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
275	Soap and detergents	8	12	11	12	9	11	14	3	3	3	4	3	4	4
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	118	147	185	206	142	208	220	53	53	52	58	54	54	53
276.2	Synthetic rubber	23	25	24	23	26	28	26	7	6	7	7	7	7	6
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	30	31	39	37	24	36	40	8	10	9	11	10	10	9
278	Fertilisers	24	28	26	26	19	22	24	6	5	5	6	6	6	6
279	Other chemical industries	45	49	56	65	56	69	78	17	18	15	19	19	22	18
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	598	684	800	854	702	868	958	214	223	220	246	238	246	228

Table 4 Exports of principal products of the chemical industry

£ million, fob current prices, not seasonally adjusted

MLH		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr
271	General chemicals	360.6	386.5	537.9	1 011.8	948.2	1 414.6	1 810.0	366.2	363.4	379.1	413.1	460.1	495.6	441.2
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	61.6	63.7	87.7	139.1	139.3	180.1	224.9	46.4	44.6	51.3	54.9	58.7	56.6	54.7
271.2	Organic chemicals	154.1	165.4	249.6	553.3	459.5	704.5	833.1	182.2	179.7	184.6	211.1	201.1	214.2	206.7
271.3	Other chemicals	144.9	157.4	200.6	319.5	349.3	530.0	752.0	137.5	139.1	142.5	147.1	200.3	224.8	179.8
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	159.9	171.7	209.6	287.0	351.1	424.4	518.8	100.2	104.3	121.5	116.3	125.4	137.6	139.5
273	Toilet preparations	24.0	28.2	34.3	46.7	57.3	83.0	125.4	20.4	22.4	24.0	26.4	30.8	33.2	35.0
274	Paint	21.6	23.6	29.2	46.4	55.3	74.0	102.0	17.7	18.7	22.7	22.8	26.7	26.7	25.8
275	Soap and detergents	28.4	29.2	40.0	71.8	80.0	110.3	143.1	27.4	27.4	33.7	32.4	37.0	35.1	38.0
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	145.0	159.3	199.1	329.1	314.1	470.8	566.1	120.2	115.8	131.7	137.2	149.2	140.6	139.1
276.2	Synthetic rubber	22.3	25.6	34.3	46.6	37.8	56.2	69.7	14.8	13.1	15.8	18.5	18.0	18.5	14.7
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	60.0	73.7	99.9	148.4	124.9	185.5	219.4	46.5	49.5	52.1	54.9	56.7	57.8	50.0
278	Fertilisers	3.6	7.0	14.8	46.4	53.4	51.1	60.6	9.7	8.7	14.1	25.0	15.4	6.6	13.6
279	Other chemical industries	128.4	138.9	170.5	234.7	283.9	344.4	462.5	88.4	82.5	88.8	120.4	123.0	113.0	106.2
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	953.8	1 043.7	1 369.7	2 268.9	2 306.0	3 214.3	4 077.6	811.4	805.9	882.8	967.0	1 042.3	1 064.7	1 003.1

Table 4a Exports of principal products of the chemical industry

£ million, fob 1970 prices, not seasonally adjusted

MLH		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr
271	General chemicals	349	365	471	573	431	550	593	144	136	135	136	155	158	144
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	60	58	67	69	56	63	74	17	15	17	18	20	18	18
271.2	Organic chemicals	152	161	231	297	209	277	260	72	67	65	66	66	64	64
271.3	Other chemicals	137	146	173	207	166	209	259	56	54	53	52	69	76	62
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	155	163	193	233	234	253	275	61	62	69	65	68	72	71
273	Toilet preparations	22	25	29	28	28	37	49	9	10	10	11	12	13	13
274	Paint	21	21	23	25	26	29	35	7	7	8	8	9	9	9
275	Soap and detergents	27	27	34	42	38	48	54	12	12	14	13	14	13	14
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	148	166	179	188	163	221	227	59	54	56	56	59	56	56
276.2	Synthetic rubber	22	23	29	30	18	23	25	6	5	6	7	7	6	5
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	57	64	77	82	59	72	76	19	19	19	19	20	20	17
278	Fertilisers	4	7	13	24	27	20	24	3	4	6	10	6	2	5
279	Other chemical industries	132	148	160	174	158	161	173	42	38	39	46	46	42	39
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	937	1 008	1 207	1 400	1 180	1 412	1 530	363	345	363	371	395	392	372

Table 5 Unit value and volume index numbers: chemicals SITC (R) section 5 Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Index numbers 1975 = 100, seasonally adjusted

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr
Import volume	97	114	124	100	122	133	116	121	123	126	137	134	135	128
Export volume	84	103	121	100	124	141	116	125	127	129	131	141	150	142
							Index numbers 1975 = 100, not seasonally adjusted							
Import unit value	46	55	92	100	120	140	108	117	123	130	134	140	143	143
Export unit value	51	55	82	100	114	128	106	110	116	123	127	129	130	131

Table 6 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970=100

MLH		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr
271	General chemicals	109.8	114.4	158.4	201.1	244.6	284.5	240.2	251.8	262.5	271.6	285.0	290.5	291.0
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	112.3	116.8	140.7	197.1	238.4	276.8	234.8	242.4	252.8	263.2	274.9	283.1	286.0
271.2	Organic chemicals	108.1	112.9	185.7	222.7	270.1	306.4	262.4	278.3	292.2	298.1	307.7	310.8	308.7
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	107.7	112.6	137.6	183.1	212.1	258.0	211.3	219.2	225.8	240.1	259.2	262.1	270.5
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	109.1	112.3	126.9	160.7	192.1	220.4	187.6	197.8	203.4	209.4	218.0	224.9	229.2
273	Toilet preparations	118.6	124.3	136.8	164.3	189.6	221.9	186.5	192.2	197.8	209.8	217.5	229.5	230.9
274	Paint	120.6	127.5	161.9	203.5	224.5	264.4	222.1	225.4	230.7	249.1	256.9	271.9	279.6
275	Soap and detergents	112.3	123.8	162.8	185.1	210.0	247.0	206.2	212.7	220.5	232.2	248.8	255.7	254.3
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	103.8	105.6	156.4	181.8	210.8	243.2	205.6	217.5	225.6	234.6	243.0	246.1	249.0
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	115.7	122.6	141.5	174.0	214.1	251.7	205.2	221.0	231.9	239.9	250.8	258.3	257.9
279	Other chemical industries	115.1	120.6	145.9	187.1	216.4	250.3	212.1	217.6	227.3	237.7	246.3	255.4	261.9
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries [1]	113.7	118.9	152.8	188.7	217.5	251.6	213.7	221.0	228.8	239.7	248.5	256.9	261.3
	Total manufacturing industry	114.8	123.2	152.0	188.7	219.6	261.8	214.4	223.2	233.9	248.0	259.2	267.7	272.1

[1] This index refers only to sales outside the chemical industry including sectors not shown above.

Table 7 Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased

1970=100

		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	112.2	135.9	215.4	239.1	283.8	325.9	276.5	289.8	310.3	319.3	330.4	327.0	326.7
	Total manufacturing industry	109.2	144.5	215.3	235.5	299.0	340.1	292.6	306.8	329.9	341.5	347.7	340.5	330.6

Table 8 Employees in employment: Great Britain

Thousands – monthly averages

MLH		Mid-year count 1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr
271	General chemicals	141	143	139	135	134	133	133	136	133	134	134	135	135	136	136
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	71	73	74	74	78	77	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	75	73
273	Toilet preparations	22	23	25	27	27	25	23	24	23	23	24	23	24	24	24
274	Paint	31	29	27	27	28	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
275	Soap and synthetic detergents	18	15	15	15	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
276	Synthetic resins, plastics and rubber	51	48	45	47	50	50	50	50	50	51	51	51	50	50	51
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	21	20	19	22	24	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	23
278	Fertilisers	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11
279	Other chemical industries	75	73	69	69	68	67	67	69	67	68	69	69	69	70	69
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	440	435	426	427	436	431	425	431	423	427	430	429	430	433	431
	Total manufacturing industry	8 164	7 886	7 655	7 700	7 719	7 376	7 176	7 241	7 124	7 193	7 237	7 215	7 229	7 273	7 248

Table 9 Capital expenditure

£ million

	Current prices not seasonally adjusted	1970 prices seasonally adjusted
1968	223.1	256.0
1969	267.6	296.4
1970	382.3	382.3
1971	367.1	333.4
1972	281.1	238.1
1973	237.2	180.8
1974	350.8	216.0
1975	547.0	263.9
1976	634.2	262.8
1977	816.5	298.0
1976		
1st qtr	130.0	58.7
2nd	148.2	64.0
3rd	160.3	69.7
4th	195.7	70.4
1977		
1st qtr	167.3	65.8
2nd	189.0	71.2
3rd	210.3	81.0
4th	249.9	80.0

products, by establishments not classified to the minimum list heading, are included.

The current price figures in tables 3 and 4 are obtained from Overseas Trade Statistics by combining those trade headings which correspond as closely as possible with the principal products of each minimum list heading. The constant price data are obtained by deflating the current price data using appropriate average value indices. This procedure provides base weighted trade data at constant prices which are consistent with the data in table 2.

The unit value and volume index numbers shown in table 5 relate to standard international trade classification (revised) section 5 which does not cover precisely the same products as those which are regarded as principal products of order V of the standard industrial classification. This series has recently been rebased on to 1975 = 100.

Inquiries: Mr A. D. Marshall, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1, tel 01-212 6937.

Road traffic 3 per cent up in 1977

Provisional figures issued by the Department of Transport show that in 1977 the volume of motor traffic (vehicle-kilometres) on roads in Great Britain was 3 per cent higher than in 1976. Car and taxi traffic increased by 3 per cent, and all other vehicle classes also showed increases, ranging from 1 per cent for buses and coaches to 7 per cent for two-wheeled motor vehicles.

Households spend proportionately less on fuels: 1976 survey

Household fuels accounted for a smaller share of family expenditure in 1976 than in 1970. But the proportion of total expenditure spent on petrol and oil for vehicles in 1976 was higher than in 1970. This is indicated in the 'Family expenditure survey, 1976 – expenditure on fuels', published by the Department of Energy.

The survey was based on a sample of 7203 households throughout Britain. Of these, 6376 households were in England and Wales and 675 in Scotland.

In 1976, average expenditure on fuels among the households that took part in the survey was 5¾ per cent of total expenditure on goods and services, or £3.53 per week. This compares with 6¼ per cent of total expenditure, or £1.79 per week, in 1970.

In addition, in 1976 the average weekly expenditure on petrol and oil for vehicles was a further 3½ per cent of total expenditure or £2.17. In 1970, average expenditure on these commodities was 3 per cent of total expenditure, or 89½ pence per week.

The survey describes the relative importance of each fuel within total fuel expenditure. Across all households in 1976 electricity accounted for 50 per cent of fuel expenditure (40 per cent in 1970), gas for 26 per cent (25 per cent in 1970), solid fuel for 17 per cent (31 per cent in 1970) and heating oils for 5 per cent (4 per cent in 1970).

The survey notes that 'when the fuel expenditure figure for 1976 is adjusted by the general retail price index excluding fuels, average expenditure on fuels in 1976 in real terms is seen to be only 92½ per cent of its 1970 level'.

Fuel expenditure and income

The report says that in 1976 nearly all households recorded expenditure on electricity. Across all incomes 16½ per cent recorded expenditure on solid fuel, but this rose to 25 per cent for households with an income of under £30 a week. About 65 per cent recorded expenditure on gas but for gas households with a weekly income below £30, only 12 per cent used gas for central heating.

It points out that: 'Gas is currently one of the cheaper fuels for heating but a change to gas can involve high installation and appliance costs.' The report concludes that there is evidence 'that the relatively poor cannot change heating systems and are locked into higher running cost alternatives.'

Fuel expenditure and type of dwelling

The survey shows that expenditure on fuels was lowest in rented accommodation and highest in mortgaged property. This is thought to be linked to the fact that more private homes had central heating and to the fact that 54 per cent of private dwellings were occupied by families, rather than by adults only, and so the heat was probably on all day.

Fuel expenditure and household composition

The survey indicates that one-adult households had the lowest expenditure on fuel. Households with two adults and four or more children spent 32 per cent or £1.18 more than the average expenditure on fuel of £3.53 per week. It says that the choice of fuel appeared not to be affected by household composition.

Pensioner households

The survey says that pensioner households' average expenditure on fuel in 1976 was only 73 per cent of that of other households. It says that, for pensioner households, fuel expenditure represented 9¾ per cent of total expenditure compared with less than 5½ per cent for non-pensioner households. Broken down fuel by fuel, electricity expenditure was 65 per cent, heating oils 56 per cent, solid fuel 91 per cent, gas 64 per cent and other fuels 78 per cent of expenditure by non-pensioner households. The survey concludes that this points up the importance of solid fuel to pensioners.

It found that 38 per cent of pensioners had central heating, compared with 50 per cent for non-pensioners. Only 33 per cent of pensioners' central heating was gas-fired (non-pensioners 48 per cent), while 40 per cent of installations in pensioner households were electric, compared to only 26 per cent for non-pensioners.

Central heating

On average, households with central heating spent 16 per cent more on fuel than those without, but households with gas central heating spent only 11 per cent more. Households with oil central heating spent 33 per cent more than average.

The survey shows that 47 per cent of households had some form of central heating. Across all income bands, the proportion of households with central heating varied from 24 per cent in the lowest band of under £20 a week, to 70 per cent in the highest, £150+ a week.

The type of system installed also varied with income; 42 per cent of the lowest income band had electric central heating, while only 19 per cent of households earning over £150 a week had made this choice. Gas and oil use for central heating increased across the same income bands by 30 to 50 per cent and seven to 18 per cent respectively, but solid fuel firing decreased from 18 to 9 per cent.

The survey shows that 69 per cent of mortgaged households had central heating, but only 16 per cent of households renting unfurnished accommodation from the private sector were so equipped. The proportion of local authority households with central heating was slightly below the average of 47 per cent. Local authority tenants had a higher than average proportion of electric central heating at 38 per cent, compared with an average of 29 per cent, and 48 per cent of households with central heating, renting unfurnished accommodation from the private sector also had this type of installation. Fifty-seven per cent of installations in the mortgaged sector were gas fired.

Regional analyses

The survey contains the following analysis of expenditure on fuels, except motor fuels, region by region:

	Pence per week per consuming household
North	328
Yorkshire and Humberside	334
East Midlands	340
East Anglia	389
Greater London	339
South East (excluding London)	372
South West	370
Wales	362
West Midlands	357
North West	337
Scotland	357
Northern Ireland	515

The report says that income varies with region. Northern Ireland was the region where the proportion of income spent on fuel was highest (7 per cent), followed by Wales (5 per cent) and East Anglia (4.8 per cent). The lowest proportions were in the south east (4.2 per cent) and Greater London (3.7 per cent). The most northerly regions, Scotland and the north of England, where average temperatures are lowest, were not the regions with the greatest proportional expenditure on fuel.

The survey states that the range of gas expenditure across the country was quite wide – from 22 per cent below average in Wales to 16 per cent above average in East Anglia. For electricity the expenditure ranged from 20 per cent below average in the north of England to 23 per cent above average in Scotland.

The highest rate of expenditure on solid fuel, in Greater London, was more than twice the lowest rate, in Yorkshire and Humberside. This reflects the high transport and distribution costs involved in making coal available to households in London, compared with Yorkshire and Humberside, which is on a coalfield, and where more than a quarter of solid fuel consuming households purchased coal at concessionary rates.

The family expenditure survey is a continuous inquiry into the expenditure and income of private households in the United Kingdom. Nearly 11 000 addresses are visited each year and about 70 per cent of selected households co-operate.

In the report, total expenditure represented current expenditure on goods and services. It excluded those payments which were in effect savings or investments, such as life insurance premiums and contributions to pension funds. Payments such as income tax and national insurance contributions were also excluded.

'Family expenditure survey, 1976 – expenditure on fuels' is available free of charge from the Library, Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ.

'T & I' index inquiries

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-215 5842 or 01-215 5879.

Marginal fall in energy value of UK food supplies in 1977

Food supplies moving into consumption in the UK

There was a marginal fall in the energy value of UK food supplies in 1977. Preliminary estimates of food supplies moving into consumption published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, show increases in consumption of meat, eggs, oils and fats, potatoes and other vegetables, and decreases in fish, sugar, fruit, pulses and nuts, and grain products.

In examining the changes, too much should not be read into the differences in consumption level estimates between 1976 and 1977. Availability and price of certain food items (particularly potatoes) were considerably affected by the very dry summers in 1975 and 1976, and where the effects of these were significant in 1976, reference has also been made, in the following summary, to 1975 levels.

There was no overall change in consumption of *dairy products* (expressed as milk solids), but within the group, the fall in liquid milk consumption from 140.3 litres per head in 1976 to 135.9 litres in 1977 was offset by a rise in consumption of other forms of milk, notably condensed milk (machine skimmed) and dried milk, each up from 1.1 kg to 1.5 kg per head.

The 2 per cent rise in total supplies of *meat* (in terms of edible weight) from 54.4 kg per head in 1976 to 55.5 in 1977 was not sufficient to bring levels back to those of 1975. Within the group supplies of pork went up from 10.2 to 11.3 kg per head, with slight increases in bacon and ham (+0.3 kg), and in poultry and offal, partially offset by reductions in mutton and lamb – down from 7.6 to 7.2 kg per head – and in beef.

Consumption of all forms of *fish* fell by 0.3 kg, but *egg* supplies rose by one egg per head.

Although there was an overall increase in consumption of *oils and fats* of 0.5 kg (expressed in terms of fat content), due to rises in lard and compound cooking fat, supplies of both butter and margarine fell, butter by 0.6 kg per head (over 7 per cent) and margarine by 0.1 kg per head, continuing the downward trend over the past few years in the consumption of yellow fats.

Simiarly, supplies of *sugar* decreased by 7 per cent, from 45.7 kg per head in 1976 to 42.6 kg in 1977. A continued increase in supplies of glucose did not compensate for the overall fall in sugar consumption, measured by the sugar content of the whole of the sugar and syrups group.

Total consumption of *fruit* decreased by over 4 per cent, from 56.2 kg per head in 1976 to 53.7 kg in 1977. Consumption of fresh citrus fruit fell by 0.4 kg, mainly because of reduced supplies from Spain and South Africa, and that of other fresh fruit fell by 2.2 kg per head, although canned fruit and imported fruit pulp supplies increased marginally.

Total supplies of *pulses and nuts* fell by 0.6 kg per head in 1977. This was due entirely to the decrease in dried pulses, consumption of which has been declining for several years presumably because quick-frozen vegetables are now available all the year round. Supplies of shelled nuts and soya flour remained stable.

With the return of more normal harvest conditions and consequent reductions in prices, consumption of raw *potatoes* recovered by 24 per cent (14 kg) to 71.4 kg per head in 1977, whilst imports of potato products, which had increased considerably in 1976 because of the shortfall in raw potatoes, fell by nearly 3 kg per head. Total potato consumption in 1977 was, however, still some way below the 1975 level. Total consumption of other *vegetables* increased from 64.8 kg per head in 1976 to 66.3 kg in 1977. Within this total, supplies of imported canned tomatoes, cabbage and greens, fresh carrots, and fresh legumes rose, but those of fresh tomatoes and other fresh and canned vegetables fell.

Consumption of wheat flour, which together with starch and other farinaceous food, had risen in 1976, probably because of the potato shortage, returned to a more normal level in 1977. Among the other *grain products*, consumption of barley products, oat products, breakfast cereals, rise and rye products remained stable.

Coffee consumption fell nearly 20 per cent, owing to the exceptionally high prices early in 1977, but *tea* drinking rose marginally, despite higher prices. Consumption of *cocoa* powder continued to fall.

Beer consumption, which had been boosted to 118.8 litres per head during the exceptionally dry year of 1976, subsided nearly to the 1975 level, although the underlying upward trend continues. A similar variation in pattern was exhibited by consumption of *spirits* and *wine*, which, possibly partly through heavy tax increases in the 1977 Budget, fell to 2.5 proof litres and 6.3 litres per head respectively, after rising from 2.6 proof litres and 6.3 litres in 1975 to 2.9 proof litres and 6.8 litres per head in 1976.

The energy value of UK food supplies, which had risen to 12 300 kJ (2940 kcal) in 1976, fell marginally to 12 260 kJ (2930 kcal) in 1977. Consumption of both animal and vegetable protein rose in 1977, total protein consumption returning to only slightly below the 1975 level; there was also an increase of 1 g in the consumption of animal fats, and this raised the level of total fat consumption to 131 g per head per day, but carbohydrate content fell by 8 g from 386 g per head per day in 1976 to 378 g in 1977, the fall in supplies of sugar, grain products and pulses and nuts more than offsetting the increase from additional supplies of potatoes.

Notes

Estimates of food supplies moving into consumption in the United Kingdom are prepared annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and are usually published in August or September of each year. This shortened version has been prepared to meet requests for more up-to-date statistics.

These estimates are national averages and represent not what a particular individual obtains but what, on average, is available to the population as a whole. More detailed figures, with estimates of consumption of end-products, a full commentary on the results, and some nutritional analyses, will be published later in the year.

Figures for 1973 to 1976 were published in *Trade and Industry* 18 November 1977, pages 366-8.

The figures in the table relate to commodities at a primary stage of distribution and represent total supplies of food from all sources (home production plus imports) becoming available for consumption during the year. To arrive at the total moving into human consumption in the United Kingdom, deductions are made for exports, waste and non-food uses, and account is taken of changes in measured stocks. While little information is available on changes in wholesalers' and retailers' stocks, this may affect year-to-year comparisons of non-perishable foodstuffs. The resulting totals are then divided by the mid-year population to give average consumption per head.

Food supplies per head per annum moving into consumption in the United Kingdom

kg per head per annum

	Revised 1976	1977
Dairy products		
(excluding butter)		
Liquid milk	144.2	139.7
(litre per head per annum)	(140·3)	(135.9)
of which: school and welfare milk (litres)	(3.5)	(3.4)
Cream (40 per cent fat content)	1.5	1.5
Cheese	6.1	6.2
Evaporated milk, full cream, unsweetened	1.6	1.5
Condensed milk, full cream, sweetened	0.2	0.2
Condensed milk, machine skimmed	1.1	1.5
Dried whole milk	0.1	1.2
Dried skimmed milk	1.1	1.5
Yoghurt	1.7	1.8
Milk as liquid in manufactured products not elsewhere specified	5.8	5.6
Total (converted to milk solids)	25.5	25.5
Meat		
Beef — bone in	18.7	19.1
Beef — bone out (expressed as bone-in equivalent)[1]	2.3	1.7
Mutton and lamb	7.6	7.2
Pork	10.2	11.3
Offal	3.7	3.9
Imported meat products	3.9	3.9
Bacon and ham	8.5	8.8
Poultry	11.5	11.6
Game and rabbits	0.1	0.1
Total (converted to edible weight)	54.4	55.5
Fish		
Fresh, frozen and cured (wet fillet equivalent)	6.5	6.3
Shell fish, fresh and frozen (edible weight)	0.6	0.5
Canned fish (imported)	1.2	1.2
Total (edible weight)	8.3	8.0
Eggs		
Shell eggs (number)	236	237
Egg products (equivalent number of eggs)	12	12
Total	248	249
Oils and fats		
(visible)		
Butter	8.2	7.6
Margarine (gross)	5.8	6.5
(net)[2]	5.4	5.3
Lard and compound cooking fat	5.5	6.5
Other edible oils and fats	5.7	5.7
Total (converted to fat content)	22.3	22.8
Sugar and syrups		
Sugar[3]	45.7	42.6
Honey	0.3	0.3
Glucose	8.7	8.9
Total (sugar content)	53.4	50.6
Fruit		
Fresh citrus fruit	9.2	8.8
Other fresh fruit	24.3	22.1
Canned fruit	6.6	7.0
Imported fruit juices (in natural strength)	3.7	3.7
Imported fruit pulp	0.9	1.1
Imported dried fruit	2.3	2.3
Total (converted to fresh equivalent)	56.2	53.7

	1976	1977
Pulses and nuts		
Dried pulses[4]	2.7	2.1
Shelled nuts and soya flour	2.6	2.6
Total	5.3	4.7
Potatoes and potato products		
Potatoes	57.4	71.4
Potato products (raw equivalent)		
Crisps	7.2	7.0
Frozen and par-fries	8.0	7.5
Canned and dehydrated	10.2	8.2
Pre-peeled	2.3	2.1
Total (raw equivalent)	85.1	96.2
Other vegetables		
Fresh tomatoes	5.9	5.7
Imported canned tomatoes (including juice and puree)	4.0	4.4
Cabbage and greens	15.0	15.1
Leafy salads	2.1	2.1
Fresh carrots	5.7	6.0
Fresh legumes	7.6	8.7
Other fresh vegetables	16.4	16.2
Other canned vegetables[5]	4.9	4.5
Total (converted to fresh equivalent)	64.8	66.3
Grain products		
Wheat flour	66.1	65.4
Barley products	0.1	0.1
Oat products	1.4	1.4
Rye products	0.1	0.1
Breakfst cereals	3.9	3.9
Rice	2.1	2.1
Starch and other farinaceous foods	1.3	1.0
Total	75.0	74.0
Tea, coffee and cocoa		
Tea	3.6	3.7
Coffee (bean equivalent)[6]	2.1	1.7
Cocoa powder	0.3	0.2
Alcoholic drink[7]		
Spirits (proof litres)[8]	2.9	2.5
Beer (litres)	118.8	117.8
Wine (litres)	6.8	6.3
Energy value (per head per day)		
Food (including coffee and cocoa)[9] kJ	12,300	12,260
(kcal)	(2940)	(2930)
Alcoholic drink[9] kJ	694	669
(kcal)	(166)	(160)
Nutrient content (g per head per day)		
Protein:		
Animal	51.3	51.5
Vegetable	31.9	32.5
Total	83.2	84.0
Fat from all sources:		
Animal	102	103
Vegetable	28	28
Total	130	131
Carbohydrate:[10]		
Animal	24	23
Vegetable	362	355
Total	386	378
Population (millions)	56.00	55.94

Note 1 kg = 2.2 lb.
[1] To convert from product weight to bone-in equivalent a factor of × 1.30 is used. [2] Excluding ingredients shown as separate items elsewhere in the tables (eg butter and lard). [3] Total consumption of sugar including sugar content of imported manufactured foods. [4] Includes dried beans and dried peas for canning. [5] Excludes canned dried peas, canned dried beans (beans in tomato sauce, etc) and canned tomatoes. [6] Including coffee extracts and essences. [7] Quantities retained for home use, based on information provided by Customs and Excise. [8] Excludes medical spirit. [9] 1 000 kilocalories (kcal) = 4 184 kilojoules (kJ). [10] Available carbohydrate expressed as monosaccharides.

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Production of man-made fibres in February

Man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tonnes

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1973	730.8	305.6	425.3
1974	627.6	271.0	356.6
1975	562.5	246.5	316.0
1976	618.4	270.7	347.7
1977	551.8	239.3	312.5
1976			
1st qtr	159.8	70.0	89.8
2nd	157.5	69.7	87.7
3rd	140.4	62.4	78.0
4th	160.7	68.6	92.1
1977			
1st qtr	154.9	67.2	87.7
2nd	150.8	63.9	86.8
3rd	131.0	55.2	75.8
4th	115.1	53.0	62.1
1977			
January	49.1	20.9	28.2
February	50.3	21.8	28.5
March	55.5	24.5	31.0
April	52.3	20.8	31.5
May	47.7	21.5	26.2
June	50.8	21.7	29.2
July	49.5	20.8	28.7
August	37.6	16.0	21.6
September	43.9	18.4	25.5
October	43.5	18.2	25.4
November	36.8	17.9	18.9
December	34.8	17.0	17.8
1978			
January	44.2	19.1	25.1
February	47.6	19.0	28.7

Source: Production stats: Man-made Fibres Producers Committee. Index of production: Department of Industry.

Index of the volume of production

1970 = 100

1968	87	
1969	92	
1970	100	
1971	106	
1972	107	
1973	127	
1974	111	
1975	101	
1976	112	
1977	100	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1976		
1st qtr	116	115
2nd	115	112
3rd	104	110
4th	115	113
1977		
1st qtr	114	113
2nd	108	106
3rd	92	97
4th	84	83
1977		
January	106	111
February	118	113
March	118	114
April	111	107
May	103	103
June	112	106
July	100	105
August	80	91
September	94	94
October	90	87
November	86	82
December	78	81
1978		
January	94	99

In the three months ended January 1978 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 4 per cent less than in the three months ended October 1977. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in January-February 1978 was 8 per cent lower than in January-February 1977; output of continuous filament decreased by 11 per cent and staple fibre decreased by 5 per cent.

Inquiries: 01-212 0017 or 01-212 6474

Cotton industry: production in January

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in January 1978 the amount of cloth woven was 2 per cent lower than in January 1977. Production of single yarn decreased by 10 per cent and doubled yarn decreased by 14 per cent.

Production in the cotton industry

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn [1]		Double yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn [2]	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	million kg				million m	
1968	171.2	67.5	49.9	52.0	668.2	507.3
1969	166.2	73.2	46.8	60.9	661.5	538.1
1970	158.7	77.4	43.2	57 3	627.6	484.3
1971	133.0	83.3	85.0		559.1	479.8
1972	121.4	81.7	75 4		513 0	469.8
1973	115.4	92.5	82.1		453.2	502.3
1974	101.3	87.7	74.7		409.5	505.3
1975	94.4	76.4	68.4		405.4	503.0
1976	106.9	76.1	69.4		374.5	492.9
1977	98.1	77.6	69 8		368.3	497.5
1977						
Jan	2.2	1.7	1.5		7.7	10.3
Feb	2.3	1.7	1.6		7.9	10.7
Mar [3]	2.2	1.8	1.6		7.9	10.7
Apr	1.7	1.4	1.2		6.3	8.8
May	2.3	1.9	1.6		7.9	11.1
June [3]	1.5	1.2	1.1		6.9	8.8
July	1.6	1.2	1.2		4.3	7.5
August [3]	1.9	1.5	1.4		7.6	9.5
Sep	1.5	1.2	1.2		6.3	9.0
Oct	2.0	1.6	1.4		7.9	10.5
Nov [3]	2.0	1.6	1.4		7.8	10.2
Dec	1.4	1.1	1.0		5.9	7.6
1978						
Jan	2.0	1.5	1.3		7.7	10.0

[1] Spun in cotton industry. [2] Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. [3] Average of five weeks.

Inquiries: 01-212 0017 or 01-212 6474.

Wholesale textile houses: sales and stocks in January

Sales by wholesale textile houses in January showed an increase of 7 per cent on a year earlier, compared with a decrease of 4 per cent in November and no change in December.

The value of stocks at the end of January showed a decrease of 3 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Women's millinery

The figures for women's millinery (table 2) have been excluded due to a re-assessment of the figures. This section may be re-inserted at a later date.

Inquiries: These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP, tel. 01-580 2902.

'Figures for women's millinery have been excluded . . .'

Table 1 Textiles: wholesale sales and stocks

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

		Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966		110	*−3*	..	..
1967		104	*−5*	..	..
1968		108	*4*	..	..
1969		103	*−5*	..	..
1970		107	*4*	..	..
1971		115	*8*	..	..
1972		121	*5*	..	..
1973		134	*11*	..	..
1974		147	*9*	..	..
1975		147	*1*	..	..
1976		146	*−1*	..	..
1977		149	*2*	..	..
1975	1st quarter	143	*7*	219	*16*
	2nd quarter	135	*3*	197	*−2*
	3rd quarter	146	*−1*	193	*−1*
	4th quarter	165	*−5*	224	*13*
1976	1st quarter	133	*−8*	234	*7*
	2nd quarter	127	*−6*	212	*8*
	3rd quarter	149	*2*	204	*6*
	4th quarter	176	*8*	228	*2*
1977	1st quarter	140	*5*	252	*7*
	2nd quarter	125	*−2*	224	*6*
	3rd quarter	153	*3*	214	*5*
	4th quarter	180	*2*	228	—
1977	January	85	*−1*	221	*4*
	February	148	*8*	248	*9*
	March	186	*7*	252	*7*
	April	139	*2*	228	*10*
	May	129	*1*	242	*11*
	June	108	*−9*	224	*6*
	July	119	*3*	239	*8*
	August	142	*4*	227	*5*
	September	199	*3*	214	*5*
	October	201	*9*	212	*2*
	November	163	*−4*	245	*7*
	December	175	—	228	—
1978	January	91	*7*	213	*−3*

Table 2 Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales	Stocks [1]
	Jan 1978	Jan 1978
Women's knitted outerwear blouses and skirts	22	6
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	39	25
Women's underwear	−16	−8
Women's hose and children's socks	−11	−15
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	5	−7
Children's wear	−23	−22
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	−25	−10
Gloves	−23	−31
Piece-goods and nets	−26	−39
Household textiles	−9	−12
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	15	12
Boots and shoes	−27	−13
Total [2]	7	−3

[1] Including some items not included among the sub-headings. [2] Values at cost.

Wool textile industry: output in January

The volume of production in the wool textile industry (as measured by the seasonally-adjusted index of production) in January 1978 was 7 per cent less than in January 1977. Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in January 1978 woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 1 per cent higher than in January 1977; deliveries of worsted yarns (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 3 per cent lower. Production of wool and hair tops was 10 per cent less and that of man-made fibre tops was 25 per cent less.

Inquiries: 01-212 0017 or 01-212 6474.

Output in the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops		Woollen yarn [1]	Worsted yarn [2]	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) [1]		Blankets [3]
		Wool and hair	Man-made fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	million kg					million sq m		
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	135.8	110.6	27.3
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	130.1	109.2	26.9
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	115.5	99.8	24.6
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	101.9	83.9	28.5
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	99.8	83.7	28.8
1973	136.6	62.2	55.9	135.2	100.0	104.0	88.4	30.6
1974	112.6	43.9	54.8	122.5	87.2	92.1	82.6	28.1
1975	110.6	46.8	44.4	112.1	75.5	76.8	74.6	24.7
1976	119.7	56.5	47.2	108.0	80.8	73.6	69.4	22.8
1977		52.3	45.3	105.7	81.2	78.8	71.3	22.2
1976								
1st qtr	31.0	13.8	11.6	29.4	20.6	16.9	18.2	6.5
2nd	30.5	14.5	12.1	27.9	20.3	19.6	16.9	4.4
3rd	27.6	13.4	10.6	23.7	18.2	19.4	16.9	5.2
4th	30.6	14.6	13.0	27.0	21.7	17.9	17.5	6.5
1977								
1st qtr	32.4	15.3	12.6	29.0	23.1	19.6	18.8	6.7
2nd	29.8	13.9	11.9	27.2	20.2	21.1	18.1	4.8
3rd	24.5	11.1	10.4	23.0	17.5	19.7	16.4	4.4
4th		12.0	10.4	26.5	20.4	18.4	18.0	6.3
1977								
January	10.3	5.0	4.0	9.0	7.2	5.8	5.9	2.4
February	10.2	4.8	4.0	9.1	7.5	6.2	6.0	2.2
March	11.9	5.5	4.6	10.8	8.4	7.6	6.9	2.1
April	9.6	4.6	3.8	8.6	6.4	6.6	5.7	1.7
May	11.1	5.2	4.7	10.0	7.6	7.4	6.6	1.6
June	9.1	4.1	3.4	8.6	6.2	7.1	5.8	1.5
July	7.9	4.2	3.9	6.5	5.6	6.0	5.2	1.1
August	7.6	2.9	2.9	8.4	5.4	6.5	5.2	1.6
September	9.0	4.0	3.6	8.2	6.5	7.2	6.0	1.7
October	9.1	3.9	4.4	9.2	7.1	6.9	6.4	2.0
November	9.7	4.5	3.6	9.5	7.4	6.7	6.5	2.1
December		3.6	2.4	7.8	5.9	4.8	5.1	2.1
1978								
January		4.5	3.0	9.3	6.9	6.0	5.8	2.2

[1] Estimated. [2] From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn: previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the worsted yarn headings. In January deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.7 million kg. [3] Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Publication of British Film Fund distributions?

The Department of Trade and the British Film Fund Agency are considering a proposal that there should be regular periodical publication of distributions by the British Film Fund Agency probably showing:

- ☐ the title of films benefiting from these distributions; and
- ☐ the payments in respect of each film in the period under review.

If such a proposal were to be accepted, publication of provisional figures would be at four or five weekly intervals with final figures being published after the final distribution for each levy year had been made. Publication would apply only to earnings after inception of the new policy and not to earnings in earlier periods and would be likely to relate to distributions from the beginning of an Eady year (September).

The Department of Trade and the British Film Fund Agency would welcome any comments on this proposal which should be sent to: Department of Trade, PTFD Division, Films Branch (Room 455), Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the the week ended Friday, 7 April 1978.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Beyond The Sound Barrier	BR/E 39537/9/4/83	23	6 April	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Peter Cole Video Ltd
The Uncanny	BR/E 39540C/9/4/83	88	7 April	Rank Film Distributors Ltd	Tor Productions Ltd, London and Cinevideo Inc, Quebec
RH And DR	BR/E 39541/9/4/83	25	7 April	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co Ltd	British Movietonews Ltd
Bead Game	BR/E 39542/9/4/83	5	7 April	Contemporary Films Ltd	National Film Board of Canada
Sand Castle	BR/E 39543/9/4/83	12	7 April	Contemporary Films Ltd	National Film Board of Canada
Movietone News 2548	BR/E 39396/9/4/83	8	7 April	British Movietonews Ltd	British Movietonews Ltd
FOREIGN					
Herbie Goes To Monte Carlo	F 39536	105	6 April	Walt Disney Productions Ltd	Walt Disney Productions Ltd, California
Mitchell	F 39538	97	6 April	EMI Films Ltd	Essex Enterprises Productions, California
Three The Hard Way	F 39539	91	6 April	EMI Films Ltd	Three C's Service Co, California

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER

The title of the film 'Intimacy' (F 36141), registered on 15 May 1972, has been amended to 'Sexy Confessions' and the name of the Renter distributing the film in Great Britain to Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.

The playing time of the film 'Space Cruiser' (F 39475), registered on 10 February 1978, has been amended to 89 minutes.

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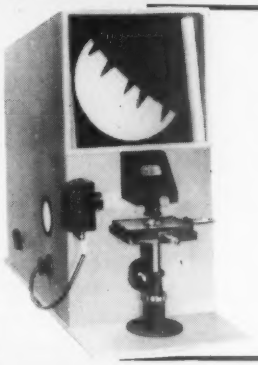

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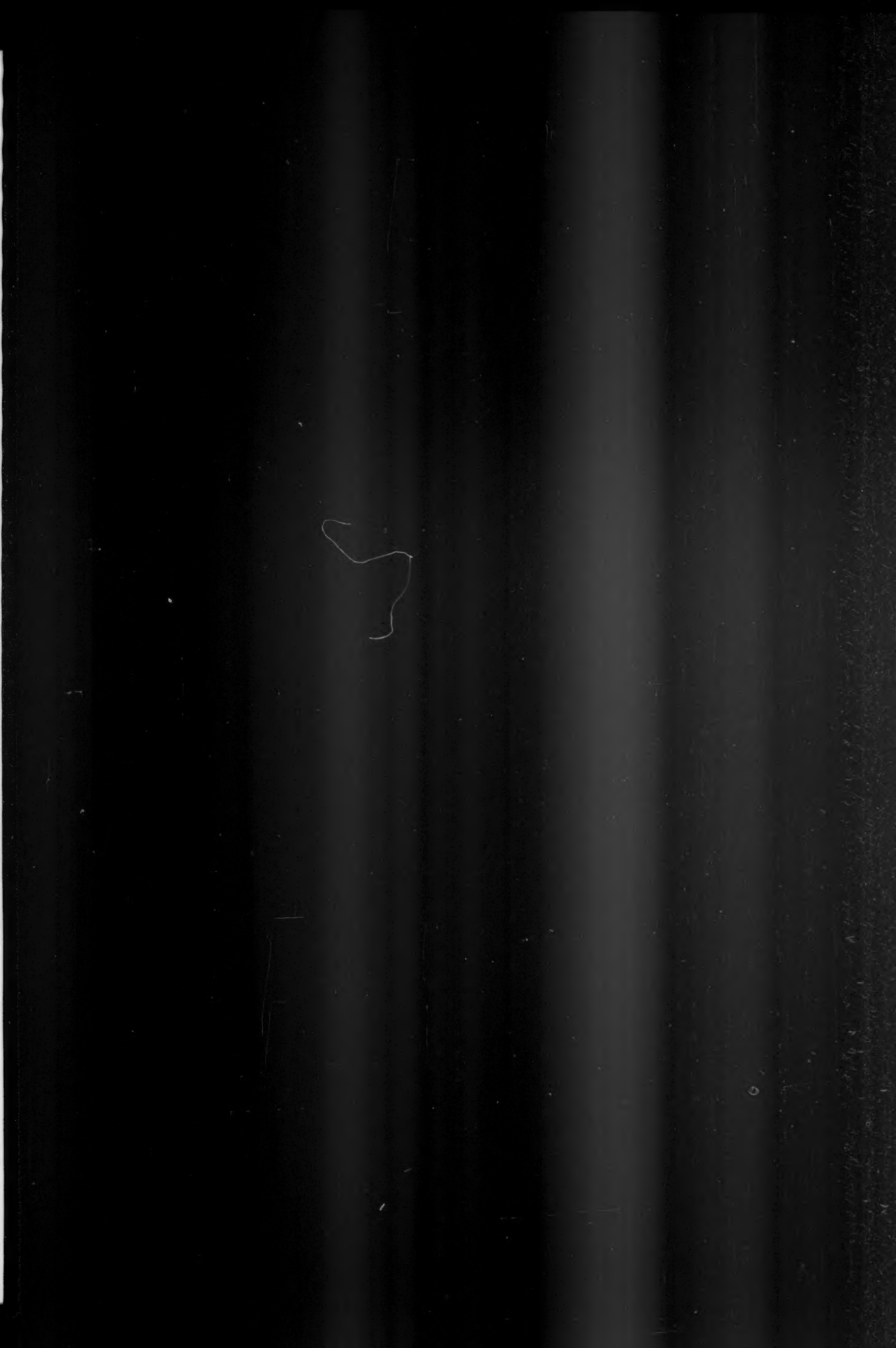
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